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	1 in.	2 ins.	3 ins.	4 ins.	¼ cl.	½ cl.	1 col.
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2 weeks	1.75	2.50	3.50	5.00	7.00	12.00	20.00
4 weeks	2.50	4.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	24.00
8 weeks	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	21.00	30.00
3 months	5.00	8.00	12.00	14.00	18.00	24.00	35.00
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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District, TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1874. NUMBER 23.

The North Carolinian
POWER
JOB PRINTING
Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, BILLS OF FARE, WINE CARDS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, DODGERS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. South-east corner Road and Main Street.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. BUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—Walter F. Pool.
Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.
Constable—J. H. Meskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

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Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

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ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meads.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. M. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
GENERAL COLLECTOR,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE
Albemarle Bank
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

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Do a general Banking business.
Buy and Sell Gold and Silver, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.
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This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

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AND
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The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,
Elizabeth City N. C.

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Bakery & Confectionery Store

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WILLIAM STEGER,
Road Street. ELIZABETH CITY.

T. CONROW. D. G. BUSH. D. C. LIPPINCOTT.

PASQUOTANK MILLS,
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

CONROW, BUSH & LIPPINCOTT, Props.

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LUMBER of all Kinds,
SUCH AS
Yellow Pine, Cypress, Poplar, Gum, etc.

All orders promptly filled.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

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Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

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Hats, Caps, Clothing,
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The Cheapest place in the City.

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DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
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VARNISHES,
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All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

Prescriptions accurately compounded.

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AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,
Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'
Livery Stables
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,
Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,
And also a fine selection of
CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

GEO. W. BELL.

Damsel Dorothy.

O Damsel Dorothy! Dorothy Q!
Strange is the gift that I owe to you;
Such a gift as never a king
Gave to daughter or son might bring—
All my tenure of heart and hand,
All my title to house and land;
Mother and sister and child and wife
And joy and sorrow and death and life!

That if a hundred years ago
Those close-shut lips had answered No,
When forth the tremulous question came
That cost the maiden her Norman name
And under the folds that look so still
The bodice swelled with the bosom's thrill?
Should I be I, or would it be
One-tenth another, to nine-tenths me?

Soft is the breath of a maiden's YES;
Not the light gossamer stirs with less;
But never a cable that holds so fast
Though all the battles of way and blast,
And never an echo of speech or song
That lives in the babbling air so long!
There were tones in the voice that whispered then
You may hear to-day in a hundred men.

O lady and lover, how faint and far
Your images hover—and here we are,
Solid and stirring in flesh and bone—
Edward's and Dorothy's—all their own—
A goodly record for time to show
Of a syllable spoken so long ago!
Shall I bless you, Dorothy, or forgive
For the tender whisper that bade me live?

—*O. W. Holmes*

THE SAILOR'S RETURN.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

It was Christmas eve. For an hour or more I had been seated before the chimney-place gazing into the fire, indulging in a retrospection. I am a bachelor. But Christmas is not the only day I devote to dreaming; for I am one of those individuals who live much in the past, and often, as twilight deepens into darkness, I sit peering back into the hazy past, in fancy snatching again scenes which bring to my vision a sweet, childish face, framed in a profusion of yellow ringlets, a face that made an impression on my boyish heart, which time can never efface. That awoke within me the first wild thrills of love—true, indulging love. A face too heavenly for this world, so God called it away early. When I looked upon it for the last time—before the coffin lid shut it forever from my view—my young heart chilled within me, and I fervently prayed that I, too, might die. From the moment that I heard the harsh earth thud upon the coffin that contained the form of my child love, I became something of a recluse. I had come to Cliffville on business a few days previous to the opening of my story, intending to return on the following day; but before I had been in town two hours an old acquaintance of mine—the gont—took it upon himself to pay me a visit; I was obliged to forego all business and remain in my room in the Cliffville Hotel. Christmas eve found me much improved. But the prospect of spending the day at a village tavern, where I was a total stranger, did not present to me an unpleasant aspect, although a sense of extreme loneliness stole over me, and the silence and gloom of the room (for it was now quite dark) oppressed me. I put some wood upon the fast expiring coals and lighted up my lamp. I paced up and down the narrow room to keep warm. By degrees my thoughts drifted into a strange channel, and suddenly, and for the first time in my existence, I realized what a useless, selfish being I was—that I had been looking at life through a defective glass. I was simply Isaac Alderton, a moody old bachelor, with an intellect in no way superior to the average, but possessing a goodly stock of this world's goods, which I had managed and used for the gratification of my own selfish whims and fancies, never for a moment thinking of the want and suffering around me. I would turn over a new leaf and date it Christmas eve, 1855.

A few moments later found me carefully picking my way over the slippery pavement of the main street of the town. In the store-windows, which were illuminated as brightly as a plentiful array of oil-lamps and metal reflectors would permit, articles of every description were displayed in the most enticing manner. Groups, of men, women, and children were collected before the most attractive windows, gazing admiringly at their alluring contents, while others hurried hither and thither laden with numerous packages, containing articles destined to make both young and old hearts bound with pleasure on the morrow. The jingle of bells, as merry sleighing parties dashed over the crisp snow, the peals of laughter that reached my ear, and the happy smiling faces that met my gaze at every turn, combined to almost convince me that care had been vanquished for a time, and mirth and happiness had usurped its place.

I had been walking quite briskly for some moments, humming half aloud odd lines from old songs, having quite forgotten my mission, when the distance between store-windows, and the infrequency of street lamps, notified me that I was approaching the suburbs of the town.

Going back away, I had stopped opposite the show-window of a little confection and toy-store. Before this window, looking with longing eyes at the wonders within, stood a little girl, thinly and poorly clad, and by her side holding her hand in his, an old man with a sorrowful, careworn face.

"Oh! grandpa, ain't they beautiful!" exclaimed the child. "See that doll with light hair. Isn't she lovely! How I wish she were mine; but you can't buy her for me, can you?"

"Not to-night," replied the old man, with a half-suppressed sigh. "But sometime, perhaps, my little Aggie can have a far finer one—when grandpa gets rich."

He smiled faintly, then turned his eyes from the window and gazed away into the darkness. The light fell upon his face, when I could easily discern the deep traces of care, disappointment, and age.

"Oh! how I wish I had some of those candies, and the doll, and that wagon with red wheels, and—but I forgot. It is wrong to make such wishes. Aunt Maria has told me that I must not covet anything—that to do so is very wicked. Come, grandpa." And she turned away sadly. "Let us go home. I don't want to be wicked, but I can't help it when I see so many pretty things."

The old man permitted himself to be led from the window by the child, and hand in hand they walked slowly away. For a moment I stood looking after them, then, acting upon the impulse, I started in pursuit. After proceeding a short distance along the main thoroughfare, they turned off into a narrow street, and, following, I saw them enter a small and rather dilapidated house, which stood some little distance back from the street, with a courtyard before it. I noted its appearance carefully. It was built of wood, two stories high, and looked to be considerably older than a century. A picket-fence—minus many of the pickets—with a rickety gate, which swung backward and forward in the strong wind, discoursing the most excruciating music imaginable, divided the plot of ground upon which it stood from the street. Satisfied that I could find the house again without difficulty, I retraced my steps, and was soon standing before the counter of the little store, into whose windows the old man and child had gazed so wistfully but a few minutes previous. When I stepped out into the street again it was with a large brown paper bundle in my arms, the contents of which consisted of the coveted doll, several sugar soldiers and peasant girls, a miniature cradle, the wagon with red wheels, a white woolly dog, with protruding glass eyes and a red paper collar, a cat that mewed when squeezed, and numerous smaller toys, together with several cornucopias of sweets.

Though the package was a cumbersome one, and on several occasions came near being knocked out of my arms by some careless or excited passer-by, and the tongue of the wagon would persist in getting into complications with my legs, I must say I never felt lighter of heart, or better able to contend with the ordinary annoyances of mankind, than on this particular occasion.

Back to the little old-fashioned house I struggled, but I was not destined to reach it without two complete "tip-ups," from which I suffered no inconvenience, however, beyond a slight bruise upon a rather prominent portion of my anatomy, in consequence of my coming too suddenly and violently in contact with the pavement, in a sitting posture. I pushed open the vociferous gate, crossed the courtyard, and knocked at the door of the house. An aged female, wearing a frilled cap, answered the summons.

"Good evening," I remarked. "My call may strike you as somewhat singular, but this being Christmas eve, I have undertaken, for the first time, to enact the agreeable *role* of St. Nicholas, and in that character I have tapped at your door."

She looked rather perplexed, and considerably alarmed.

"Step aside, Nancy, and let me do the talking." And pushing her gently aside, the old man I had followed stepped forward. "What is it, sir?" he asked, eyeing me rather sharply.

"The fact is," I replied, "I saw a child, to-night, gazing into the window of a store, and heard her express a desire to possess some of its contents, and here they are," and I extended the bundle toward the little pale face I saw peering timidly out from behind the old woman's skirts in the background.

One glance at that countenance, as the expression of perplexity and doubt gave way to that of extreme joy, as the child seized the bundle and tore an aperture in the wrapper, paid me tenfold for the bruises I had received in conveying it to her. The old man looked first at the child and then at me, as if debating in his mind whether it was advisable to permit the little one to retain the package, so mysteriously and unexpectedly presented; but the female, regardless of his hesitation, again came forward, and with a low "God bless you," bade me enter.

Accepting the invitation, I found myself within a good-sized room, upon the large old-fashioned hearth of which sparkled and blazed a cheerful wood fire. The furniture, which was antique in style and much worn, consisted of several cumbersome maple chairs, a huge mahogany bureau with diminutive glass knobs and claw-like feet, and a tall clock almost resembling a coffin, which stood in a remote corner solemnly telling off the passing seconds, with its measured "tick, tick." Upon the walls hung several highly-colored prints of scriptural scenes. There was no carpet upon the well-scoured floor, and everything wore an air of the most scrupulous cleanliness and respectable poverty. The occupants of the apartment were four in number—the old man and woman, the child, and a short, withered-up piece of female humanity, who retired to the utmost extremity of the room immediately upon my entrance, and, burying her face in her hands, gave vent to the most astonishing and unaccountable outburst of feeling, in the form of unintelligible utterances and hysterical sobs, I ever heard. The old man motioned me to a chair, and when the excited female had somewhat subsided, said: "Sir, you have brought happiness to one little heart to-night, and God bless you for it. But how happened it that one of our household should be the object of your generosity?"

"Because Providence so willed it," I answered. "I can assign no other reason." I related how I chanced to overhear the conversation which prompted me to assume the *role* of St. Nicholas. The child fairly glowed with joy. If every doll brings to its possessor the happiness my gift did to this little one, doll makers should never be forgotten in children's prayers. At last, wearied with play, the child clambered up into the lap of the diminutive female, and sank to rest with the doll pressed to her heart, in a thoroughly maternal manner. Happening to glance at the wall, near where I was seated, I noticed suspended in a rude frame a family register. The bright border that surrounded it, together with the highly-colored and rather ludicrous pictures—intended, no doubt, to be suggestive and appropriate—which headed the respective columns of births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths, at first attracted my attention, but I was still more interested when my eye fell upon the following entry, the last but one under the latter heading:

"William Hemphill, youngest son of Aaron and Nancy Hemphill, aged 26 years, sailed from Cliffville, August 16th, 1849, in the brig Starlight. Neither he, the vessel, or any of her crew were ever heard of afterwards."

"It's a sad story that paper tells, sir," remarked the old man, as he noticed me looking intently at the register. "A story of long waiting, disappointment, and mourning."

"He was your son?" I ventured, after a moment of silence.

"Yes," he replied, with something of a tremor in his voice. "The only one left of three. The others died when they were children. He was a noble lad, and a good seaman. I was so proud of him, sir, so proud, and used to look forward with pleasure to the time when he would command his own vessel." Tears ran down the old man's cheeks and his lips twitched convulsively.

Alas! the dream of his old age was dispelled—his idol lay buried beneath the waters of the cold, cruel sea.

"And the little one," I asked, "is she his child?"

He did not appear to hear me. He was gazing abstractedly into the fire with a peculiar, far-off expression. His wife answered in his stead, "Yes."

"And her mother?" I resumed.

"Died," answered she, "three years ago. She never was very strong, and when she realized that all hope was vain, she seemed to lose interest in everything. We did all we could for her, but as the doctor said, there was no medicine in this world that could save her. One night she called us to her, and told us that she was going to leave us, and wished to bid us all farewell; and when she saw the tears rise to our eyes—for we loved her as if she had been our own—she looked up, and smilingly said—'Father, mother, don't mourn for me; I shall be happy, very happy, soon—for I am going to meet him, my husband, in a land where nothing can ever part us.' We lifted her child up to the bedside. She kissed her tenderly, and with its father's name unfinished on her lips passed quietly away."

I was much moved by this recital, and it was not without difficulty that I overcame the choking sensation I felt in my throat, and suppressed the moisture that came to my eyes. The old man having aroused from his reverie, was gazing sadly at the sleeping child. I felt a desire to know more of William Hemphill than the sad entry upon the family register told. I listened to the wind moaning through the naked branches of the trees outside, and whistling through every hole and crevice of the old house, and wondering how they must feel who hear its demoniac screeches through the rigging of a doomed ship, far away upon the ocean beyond the reach of aid. For some moments, no one spoke—no sound broke the stillness except the ticking of the clock, the cracking of the fire and the heavy breathing of the little woman in the corner, who, following the example of the child, had gone to sleep. I was the first to break the silence.

"Where was the Starlight bound?" I ventured, hoping to draw forth the story.

"To the northern seas," replied the old man. "She was a whaler, and as pretty a craft as ever sailed. Why, sir, it was considered an honor to be one of her crew. For four years, William had been first mate of the Dolphin, a staunch, slow-sailing brig, that could stow away a larger cargo than any craft that sailed from California, yet he had often expressed a wish to sail on the Starlight. The Dolphin got in on a Sunday about sundown. We were seated around the table in this very room, that evening, a happy party, listening to William's description of the strange and wonderful things he had witnessed far away in the Arctic seas, when there came a knock at the door. Maria, there"—and he pointed to the slumbering little woman—"opened the door, and who should step in but Nathan Ross, the captain of the Starlight. He drew up a chair and joined the party, and entered into conversation and told us many strange and interesting stories. At last, as he arose to go, he turned toward William and asked whether it was true that he had made his last voyage on the Dolphin. 'Yes,' replied our boy. 'Three voyages on a slow tub like her are quite enough for my temperament.' 'How would you like the Starlight?' inquired the captain. 'There's not a craft that would suit me better,' he answered. 'I want a mate,' the captain went on to explain. 'Isaac Denton is down with a fever, and as I know you to be a good sailor, I dropped in to-night to know whether you will ship with me?' William's face lighted up as he answered, 'With no man sooner than yourself, and on no craft with more pleasure than the Starlight.'

"The next day everything was arranged, and William was the first mate of the handsome little brig, which sailed two days after upon a six months' voyage. There was a crowd on the pier when she left, composed of fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, wives, and sweethearts, collected there to say 'Good-bye!' God speed, and a safe voyage!' Days rolled into weeks, and weeks into months, and, at last, people began to speak of the return of the Starlight, and to look toward the horizon, expecting each day to sight her sail, but no sail appeared, except that of some fishing-smack or coasting vessel in the distance. So six, seven, eight, nine, and ten months rolled away, and yet no news of the overdue vessel reached us, and the people began to display anxiety and to scan the sea oftener, but the trim little vessel never showed her peaks above the horizon. It was not until two years had sped by, that all hope died. Oh, sir! sad faces and broken hearts were numerous then! Our home was no longer the same; a heavy cloud hung over it, casting a gloom where everything had been bright and happy before. We saw the face that had been the brightest of all, growing each day pale and thinner. It was a long time before I fairly realized that our boy had gone from us forever. I have often found myself gazing off on the ocean, with a nervous feeling at my heart, thinking half aloud, 'Perhaps she'll heave in sight to-day,' but the remembrance of those two years of vain waiting and hope would flash upon my mind—then my heart would sink, with a dull sinking pain. After Maria—his wife, sir—died, the clouds seemed to fall thicker about us. I should have lost all heart, had it not been that the child was left us. Each day some new trouble overtook us, and last year I was obliged to mortgage our little home here."

The fire was dying down—only a few coals smouldered among the ashes. The wind sang dolefully, and shook the old house till doors, sashes, and blinds beat in chorus a loud tattoo. I was much affected by the old man's story. His wan face, so deeply furrowed by age and care, and sunken eyes now moist with tears, were thrown out in relief by the light of the oil-lamps on the mantel, making a sad and almost weird picture. He had fallen into one of his thoughtful moods again, his eyes fixed upon the floor before him. His wife sat rocking backward and forward, in a low chair, nervously picking at the thread in the hem of her apron, while the mysterious female and the child slumbered peacefully. Suddenly a gust, stronger than any which had preceded it, shook the house from foundation to roof, so that even the dishes in the pantry added to the general rattle and clatter of doors, windows, and blinds. All at once, the door through which I entered the apartment dashed open, and the freezing wind, bearing with it a quantity of drifting snow, rushed madly in. The sudden change of temperature awoke the small female in the corner with a start. Pushing the child from her lap, she sprang up and rushed toward the door. For a moment she stared fixedly out into the darkness, with a look of terror upon her face, and then uttering a terrific screech, she sank to the floor.

Hastening forward, I was confronted by a tall man, with a full shaggy beard, dressed in a half civilian, half sailor costume. He stepped by me, and crossing, with extended arms, toward the old couple, exclaimed—"Father! mother! don't you know me?" At the sound of his voice they rushed forward with a cry of joy, and fell upon his breast. He had returned, as from the grave, the son they had mourned as dead, to be the stay of their declining years. But the wife he had so tenderly and truly loved! Where was she? Alas! beneath the frozen sod of the near-by churchyard she lay, wrapped in that deep sleep that knows no waking. Sadly, but fondly, he clasped his motherless child to his breast, and seated there before the ample hearth, he told his story. The Starlight had founded in the Arctic Sea, but he and two others succeeded in reaching an icefloe, upon which for three entire days they drifted over a trackless sea, until a Danish bark hove in sight, and rescued them—his comrades in a dying state, and he almost. On his arrival at Copenhagen, he found an English vessel about to sail for Liverpool, and succeeded in obtaining passage on her. His great desire was to reach home as soon as possible; but as he was without means he had no alternative but to work his passage. Reaching an English seaport, he at once went in quest of a vessel about sailing for some American port. The Virginia was an American ship. She would sail in a few days for New York, and wanted a few good seamen to complete her crew, the captain informed him where he made his application. It was not until the Virginia had been two days out that he discovered she was a slaver, bound for the coast of Africa. After a tedious, stormy voyage the ship put in at Quitta, a little town on the Atlantic coast of Africa. He succeeded in effecting his escape to the interior, where he remained several months among the natives. He recounted the strange things he had seen, and the danger he had encountered in the jungle. At the expiration of two years he again found himself upon the coast, at Old Calabar, where he shipped upon a Brasilian vessel, and in due course of time arrived at Rio de Janeiro. Years of toil, seeking for gold in the mountain districts, found him a poorer man than when he left his home to seek his fortunes—at home again, a weary wanderer, with little pleasure in the sound of the Christmas bells a-ringing.

* * * * * * *

The bald space upon my head has considerably increased in circumference since the Christmas eve I heard that story told in the little old house, and I am now a very old bachelor. It is just two years ago last New Year since I retired from active life, leaving my partner, William Hemphill, to manage and conduct the business. The wound occasioned by his wife's death has never entirely healed over, so he a widower and I a bachelor live together in a quiet neighborhood in the suburbs of the town. One would scarcely recognize in the pretty and handy little maiden who presides over our establishment the pale child for whom I made my first purchase of toys that Christmas eve. Together, once or twice a year, William and I run down to Cliffville to look after the little homestead, which is now his property, and visit the little plot, in the picturesque village churchyard, where his father, mother and wife are sleeping. There is a small upper room in our dwelling, which our little housekeeper keeps as a sort of sanctum. In one corner of it I have often noticed a small green chest. I had occasion to pass through the apartment a few days since, when I discovered that the lid of the chest had been left up, and curiosity prompted me to take a peep at its contents, which I found to consist of the remnants of a doll's cradle, a doll's wagon, with a solitary red wheel, and the head, body and one leg of the doll herself.

What to Teach Our Daughters.

Teach them self-reliance.
Teach them to make bread.
Teach them to make shirts.
Teach them to foot up store bills.
Teach them not to wear false hair.
Teach them to wear thick, warm shoes.
Bring them up in the way they should go.
Teach them how to wash and iron clothes.
Teach them how to make their own dresses.
Teach them that a dollar is only a hundred cents.
Teach them to cook a good meal of victuals.
Teach them how to darn stockings and sew on buttons.
Teach them every day, dry, hard, practical common sense.
Teach them to say No, and mean it; or Yes, and stick to it.
Teach them to wear calico dresses and do it like queens.
Give them a good, substantial common-school education.
Teach them that a good, rosy romp is worth fifty consumptives.
Teach them to regard the morals and not the money of their beaux.
Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, the dining-room, and the parlor.
Teach them that the more one lives within his income the more he will save.
Teach them to have nothing to do with intemperate and dissolute young men.
Teach them the further one lives beyond his income the nearer he gets to the poor-house.
Rely upon it that upon your teaching depends in a great measure the weal or woe of their after life,
Teach them that a good, steady mechanic is worth a dozen loafers in broadcloth.
Teach them the accomplishments, music, painting, drawing, if you have time and money to do it with.
Teach them that God made them in his own image, and no amount of tight lacing will improve the model.

Early Days in Tennessee.

When a lady went to Dover or Palmyra, our commercial cities in those days, and bought a calico dress, says an exchange, speaking of early days in Tennessee, it aroused and excited the whole community more than the killing of a bear caught in the cowpen, which was a frequent occurrence. When a calico dress was purchased, the news spread like wildfire. It was narrated abroad that such a one had bought a calico dress. In those days we had our sugar-camps, and made our own sugar; coffee was bought at our commercial cities, and used only on Sundays. Milk, the best and most healthy beverage in the world, was daily used, and the rose bloomed and played upon every girl's cheek. There were no calomel-doctors' bills to pay. They are a worthy and useful profession of the present day. We had meeting-houses in those days, made of logs and clapboards. We called it going to meeting. The elegant phrase now is to attend church, and to go in buggies and carriages. We walked from three to five miles in going to meeting, playing with the girls all the way. I have seen from fifty to one hundred ladies walking barefooted to meeting, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands, and on arriving, sitting down along the branch, washing their beautiful feet, and putting on their stockings and shoes, preparatory to going in.

Physical and Mental Disease.

A writer in *Chambers's Journal* speaks of the fact as decidedly noteworthy that the common opinion that excessive mental occupation gravitates toward insanity is not only not verified by facts, but that, on the contrary, one of the foremost of living physicians doubts whether alienation of mind is ever the result of overstrain; it is to physical, not to mental derangement, he thinks, that excessive work of the brain generally gives rise. Insanity, he points out, finds the most suitable material for its development among the cloddish, uneducated classes, while the worst forms of physical diseases are originated and intensified by the educated, overstraining brain-workers.

Advertising Philosophy.

In business it is he who asks who receives.

Good advertisers find that it pays to keep a full stock.

The best "poster" is that which is sent regularly into the family circle.

"How can I tell whether my advertisement will attract or not?" Try it.

Have you ever heard a business man say that advertising did not pay him?

The advertiser generally has the advantage of securing the first call of purchasers.

"My goods advertise themselves." Perhaps your goods know more than you do.

When people learned to read, advertisements became indispensable to a lively business.

"What's the use of my advertising; I have been here for twenty years." Tell people so. That is advertising.

A wise man will get people into the habit of believing in his advertisements, by making their offers good.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that few who have learned how to advertise their business, ever give up the habit.

Your advertisements are read after your store is closed, and are often perused before it is opened in the morning.

To do business with the aid of advertising has the same advantage as to make war with rifled guns; it hits at long range.

Many people who have not advertised and who say that they "do not believe in it," forget how little it costs to make a trial.

We plant and the crop grows; but we do not harvest it until the end of the season. Most people look too soon for the effects of advertising.

"Why is advertising like the religion of a camp-meeting?" "Because it is good to all in-tents; and purposes to make you known of all men."

Smith says he sells all his stock without advertising. But why not buy more stock and advertise it? It is the first step to a great business.

A polite invitation often reiterated brings callers. As it costs something to keep up the invitations, it is worth while to treat the visitors well.

"Good wine needs no bush, and my goods need no advertising." Good wine needs no bush, but how are people to know that yours is "good wine."

The advertiser has "the bird in hand" in his regular trade; his newspaper announcement give him also a fair chance for the "two in the bush."

Where would you look to find the names of the most successful men you are acquainted with? In the newspapers? Is your own name beside theirs?

Englishmen are often surprised at the rapidity with which fortunes are made by Americans. In America advertising is more widely understood.

Men cannot lay aside advertising who have once made a judicious use of it. It becomes a legitimate part of their business, built into its very foundations.

Often "he who runs may read," but oftener he is not able to read while running. Put your advertisement in a newspaper rather than on the fence.

"How shall I write the best sort of an advertisement to attract people to my store?" Write one similar to those which most attract you to other people's stores.

Children in School.

"Is one sex more liable than the other to suffer in health from attendance on school?"—is the question put by the Massachusetts Board of Health, says an exchange, and answered by 160 correspondents, of whom 115 were physicians, 19 physicians and members of school committees, 14 experienced teachers, and 6 superintendents of schools. Many more than 19 of the physicians had served on school committees, and several of the physicians had taught school while acquiring their education in colleges and medical schools. The first correspondents of the above 160 gave as the result of their observations that females were more liable than males; 31, that both were alike liable; and one, that males were more liable than females. Some thought that study, with girls, should at times wholly cease for some days. Irregularity in attendance at school is more frequent with girls than boys. Nine-tenths of the correspondents answered that the liability of the girls to suffer in health from attendance at school increased after the ages of 12. Up to the 13th year identical co-education is hygienically safe with a very cautious use of emulation. After that age, identical co-education of the sexes is attended with injury to the health of some girls and danger to the health of all. To the question whether the injury was most likely to fall on the osseous, respiratory, digestive, or nervous system, 95 answered that the nervous system was most liable to suffer, 14 the nervous and respiratory, and 15 the digestive and nervous. Preparatory study out of school is not favored. 100 are averse to it in the case of all children who have not reached the high school, 79 oppose it in all circumstances, and only 20 favor it. The paper, all through, casts serious doubt on the propriety of subjecting young girls to the restrictions and course of study which the co-education of the sexes involves, and so far fully sustains the position of Dr. Clarke and others.

Sermon of an Indian Preacher.

At a recent Sunday-school anniversary meeting in Montreal, one of the speakers, a missionary, described the work and prospects of the Sunday-school society among the Indians, and referring to a gathering of the latter for religious services, gave the following account of the sermon:

One of the Indian preachers, stripping his shoulders to show that he had thrown off all deceit, stood up and said that he had had a vision. He said the Great Spirit made first the sun, which took him a week. He then rested. He went to work again and made the moon, and then as it had nothing to shine on, our mother—the earth. Then he created the buffalo, the greatest gift to his people. After this came the red men. He put them here and said, "You stay there." He then created a little island and put the pale faces on it and said, "You stay there;" but they had so much fire in their bones they couldn't stay there, and had to go everywhere, and crossed the water and came here. The Great Spirit must have put them in a bad country, or they would have stayed in it. They had no business to cross the big lake at all, but they have come here and have got to stay here, and I've got to tell you we had better let them alone.

The Asiatic Famine.

It is estimated that the people who have fallen victims to the famine in Asia Minor number over 150,000. As an instance of the terrible devastation among the cattle and flocks, it is stated that in one village out of more than 1,000 sheep and goats, just one sheep and one goat remain, and of 100 cows, two remain. In another, from a flock of 1,200 sheep and goats, eight are reported; and from another flock in the same village, numbering 800, of which 700 are mohair goats, the same number, eight, is reported.

A Frightful Scourge.

The recent reports of the Board of Health of New York show alarming figures in regard to diphtheria. Old and young are in danger, but more especially children between the age of four and fifteen.

The causes of diphtheria are chiefly want of proper nourishment, pure air, etc. Dr. Trousseau says of the disease: "When I saw diphtheria prevailing as an epidemic in Tours I thought that the position of the city, which is situated in the midst of a valley watered by two rivers, had some influence upon the development of the disease, and I attributed, like almost everybody else, the cause of this formidable affection to cold, and especially to humidity; but on glancing over historical documents I soon became convinced that these supposed local causes could be considered at most only as accessories, and after I had myself made some statistical and comparative observations in four departments where the disease had presented itself in an epidemic form and was dreadfully destructive, I became certain that diphtheria did not depend either on seasons or localities. Thus, in some towns remarkable for their salubrity, diphtheria raged with excessive violence, while some villages situated in the midst of marshes remained exempt from

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

CALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

ELizabeth City, N.C., Nov. 25, 1874

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

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Communications relative to any of the interests the South, and particularly information relative to th crops, solicited.

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Write only on one side of the paper and when writing a communication and on business at the same time, write on seperate sheets of paper, or on differen parts of the same sheet, so that they may be readily seperated.

Money remitted either by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Lette, Draft or Express, may be sent at our risk. If by Express, prepay charges. Money Orders or Drafts are preferable, when they can be obtained.

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THE CONFERENCE,

We devote a large portion of our paper this week to the proceedings of the Conference now in session in this city. They will interest the most of our readers. Among the members of this body are some of the ablest men of the South—men eminent for learning, culture and piety; men with great reputation as debaters, and preachers and writers, and it has been an intellectual treat to our people to hear them in the Conference room, and in the pulpit, and a pleasure to have the privilege of entertaining them. The Conference will probably close this evening, and the delegates bid us "good bye" in the morning. Having been favorably impressed with their presence, and interested in their company, and believing that the most of them, are sincere in their efforts to enlarge the Master's Kingdom, we feel to say to one and all as they return to their fields of labor: May the Father's blessing rest upon you.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We regret that because of our limited space we can not publish the excellent Message of Gov. BROGDEN. We repeat it is an excellent message, conservative, dignified, clear in its statements and full of practical suggestions. He does not outlay any plan for the adjustment of the public debt, but, after classifying the items of the debt, and ascertaining its total, principal and interest, to be, as nearly as can be made out now, $38,921,-848,05 of which amount, $14,935,930 is special tax bonds and interest, he urges warmly its early, honorable and satisfactory settlement.

Suitable reference is made to the sudden death of his predecessor, Gov. Caldwell, and to his own accession to the Gubernatorial office.

The Governor explains most lucidly and at length the statuts of the railroads in which the State has an intrest, showing that the amount necessary for the present Legislature to raise to pay the past due interest on the construction bonds of the North Carolina Rail road, and thus save the stock of the State from sale under the decree of the United States Circuit Court, will probably be over $200,000. This case is on appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The message is full on the question of education. The Governor speaks of the injurious effects upon the public school system of the pendency of the Civil Rights bill, but says he simply gives expression to the views and feelings of the great body of the people of the State.

Immigraton, the public charitable institutions, the penitentiary, the military and the port and habor of Wilmington are the other subjects that are treated.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature met at Raleigh on the 16th, and organized. Col. R. F Armfield of Iredell was elected President of the Senate. This virtually makes him Lieutenant Governor of the State owing to the recent death of Gov. Caldwell. Johnson Jones, of Mecklenburg, was elected Principal Clerk and P. H. Winston Jr. of Bertie, Reading Clerk

John L Robinson of Macon was elected Speaker of the House. The House stands 84 Democrats, 34 Republicans and 2 Independents, and the Senate stands 38 Democrats and 12 Republicans.

In both Houses bills have been introduced and referred. They include bills for the adjustment of the State debt, for increasing the homestead prospectively to fee simple, to enforce the performance of contracts, to give amnesty and pardon to such men belonging to secret societies, such as Union Leagues, Red Strings, Ku Klux, &c. who committed offences other than rape and burglary, prior to 1871, so as to put the privates of companies or subordinates of these various organizations upon equlity with officers and directors who were not present at the commission of offcences in said societies, who were given Amnesty and pardon under act of 1872 '73 and to change the per diem bill of last session so as to pay no mileage only the actual traveling expenses of the members. The Convention question is already eliciting discussion in the, Senate.

THE COTTON PROSPECT.

We are prepared at any time to hear of a reaction towards a stronger tone and higher price in the cotton market. From our best advices we are satisfied that it has touched its lowest point and that a change must inevitably come which will be upward. The crop matured earlier than usual this year, the weather for gathering it was unusually fine and as the result the receipts at the port of New York have been earlier and heavier during the months of October and November this year than in the corresponding months last year. The crop in Europe, especially in Egypt, is short and the receipts at Alexandria many thousand bales less than a year ago. We believe the price of cotton will advance.

Parties in the habit of traveling between Norfolk and Baltimore on the Bay Line will be sorry to learn of the loss of the Steamer "Louisiana," which occured by colliding with a Charleston Steamer, the "Falcon" on the 13th inst. All her passengers, mail and express matter were saved, but the beautiful vessel sunk to the bottom. The Louisiana was a favorite steamer of the Bay line, of thirteen hundred tons and valued at $150,000, with no insurance. Her cargo, which was lost, consisted of 200 bales of cotton, a large quantity of tobacco, 30 tons of pig iron and other freight. The Falcon, with the passengers of the Louisiana, returned to Baltimore.

Proceedings of the Virginia Annual Conference.

EIGHTIETH SESSION.

First Day.

Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, convened its eightieth session in the very neat and tasteful church in Elizabeth City on Wednesday morning Nov. 18th at 9½ o'clock.

Bishop E. M. Marvin was present and conducted religious services.

Paul Whitehead was elected Secretary and P A Peterson assistant.

The standing committies of the Conference were constituted by the appointment of the following members:

Committee on Education.—CLERICAL: Jno C Granbery, T A Ware Wm H Christian, W C Vaden, T M Beckham, R N Sledd, J C Watson, J B Blackwell, Wm H Crocker, B F August.

Layman.—D G Anderson, F M McMullan, A Waddell J D Arnold, R A Blackwell, J A Winfield, J R Kilby, J T West, Sam Donning, Jos E Broadwater.

Committee on Publishing Interest.—CLERICAL: G C Vanderslice, R W Watts, W E Judkins, Jno W Tucker, Geo H Ray, Jno Baley, Geo E Booker, Joseph H Davis A Wiles, C E Watts.

LAYMEN: T H Lambeth, G W Bailey, Thos C Ray, D H Traynham, W W Webb, Thos B Hamlin, Wm Grant, E R Hunter, W E Baker, Hugh Jackson.

Committe on Sabbath Schools.—CLERICAL: Jos O Moss, Jacob Manning, H C Bowles, D M Wallace, W W Duncan, Joseph H Amiss, J P Garlank, Jas L Spencer, J M Anderson.

LAYMEN: G W Moyers, A Waddell, S G Staples, M E Gary, L J Palmer, D Arcy Paul, A S Jordan, Thos Sanderlin, K R H Lyell, A Gelly.

Committee on Bible Cause.—CLERICAL: G W Nolley, Wm. E Edwards, R A Armstead, J D Hank, A Bledsoe,

LAYMAN: J N Wilkinson, and Geo. W Moyers.

On motion of John E Edwards, and J A Proctor, the Board of Missions heretofore appointed by this Conference were directed to take into consideration, the action of the last General Conference on the subject of Missions, and report to the Conference such a constitution for the Board of Missions as is required by said action; as also to nominate members of the Conference to constitute said Board for the ensuing year.

On motion of Wm. H Christian orderd that a committee be appointed to nominate committees of Examination for the ensuing four years.

John C Granbery, John D Blackwell, and F M Edwards were appointed said committee.

On motion of R W Watts (amended by P A Peterson) Resolved that the regulation of Conference for the examining of classes on Conference studies, on the day before that appointed for the convening of the Annual Conference, be so changed as to substitute "seven o'clock in the evening" for "ten o'clock in the morning."

Bishop Marvin laid before the Conference the following communication from the Secretary of the Gen'l Conference:

"*To the Bishop and members of the Virginia Conference of of the Methodist Episcopal Church South:*

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN—The General Conference at its Session in Louisville, Ky., May 21st 1874 adopted by a vote of 135 to 38 the minority report No. 1, of the committee on Temperance which is as follows:

I was instructed to send this resolution around to the Annual Conferences for their action."

Very Respectfully,

THOS. O. SUMMERS, Secretary of the Gen'l Con M. E. Church South.

Pub. house of the M E Church South Nashville Tenn.

July 31, 1874.

Which was on motion laid on the table, and made the order of the day for Monday next at Eleven o'clock, A. M. and it was ordered that the vote thereon shall then be taken without discussion.

During the course of the morning session the Bishop said Bishop Capers presided over the first Conference held in Elizabeth City, and he said that it was the *out-talkingest* Conference he had ever met with. Dr Lee said that Bishop Capers liked to talk much himself and that the Virginia Conference would share that luxury with him.

Second Day.

Conference met at 9 o'clock A M, Bishop Marvin in the chair. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. J W Bledsoe of Portsmouth Va. The minutes of yesterdays session were read by Secretary Whitehead and adopted.

The examination of character was Reed reported his (Murfresboro) District. Had between six and seven hundred converts. Improvement in the finances. Church conferences held. Some neglect in taking up educational statistics Family prayers largely neglected, though held by many. Worldly amusements declining. No Union Churches; and Parsonages being built. No district Parsonage. The P Elder occupies rented house and good parsonage furniture Churches generally are neatly kept Some tobacco juice on the floors. Serry to report that some pulpits are stained

Presiding Elder P A Peterson, of Norfolk District reported some revival in circuits. Rather a spiritual dearth in Norfolk and Portsmouth, but not owing to ministerial efficiency; they have been faithful. District in good condtion spiritually. Finances also in good condition: churches and parsonages cared for with vigor, $23,500 spent in church and parsonage improvements. Church Conferences not regularly held, attendance very small. Class meetings declining, though held in some places. Love Feasts are held in towns and cities regularly, and in country when the weather will allow those who are late to remain out of doors, so that the meeting may be held with closed doors. Missionary collections will be better and salaries up to the amount of last year. One circuit from its Sunday Schools will raise more missionary money than the whole circuit raised last year.

Rev. E N S Blogg gave some account of the German Mission work in Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg and Lynchburg. Dr L M Lee, & Dr John E Edwards spoke on same subject.

Presiding Elder Leonides Rosser of Randolph Macon District reported: Was abroad when he received intelligence of his appointment, came home and took charge; resolved to do his duty. Has spent the most laborious year of his ministerial life. The old fires are slumbering in the class meetings; to keep them up must have a re baptism of old Methodism, Sunday Schools advancing; five new and beautiful Churches built and paid for; Preachers have been better paid than heretofore and progress made financially. Had about 800 conversions and as a proof of their *sound* conversion the most of them *do not run off to other churches.*

Rev's J H Tuttle and O C Horton, of the Baptist Church, were introduced by the Bishop and were cordially invited to make themselves at home within the bar and *as much Methodists as possible* while among us.

Presiding Elder John B Dey, of Eastern Shore reported. His report was brief. Love Feasts and Class Meetings are held. Membership increasing.

James N Anderson was appointed to act for the *Southern Review* to collect money and subscribers, and D G C Brown was appointed to act in some way for the Book Concern at Nashville Tenn.

A report was received and read stating the assets and liabilities of Randolph Macon College. The total assets amount to $71, 249,644. The total liabilities are $21,538,11; ballance in favor of college $51,958,35. Total receipts $38,770,08; total disbursements, $38,129,80. The report closed with an earnest appeal in behalf of the institution, urging upon the Membership to use their influence in inducing young men to patronize this College of the Church.

On motion the report was referred to the Committee on Education.

S S Lambeth and Geo C Vanderslice were elected Assistant Secretaries.

Third Day.

Conference met according to adjournment. Bishop Marvin in the chair.

Religious services were conducted by Rev. Geo. C. Vanderslice of Richmond, Va.

Dr. A G Haygood of Nashville, Tenn. Gen'l Sabbath School Secretary and Assistant Missionary Secretary, was introduced to the Conference.

A lengthy communication setting forth the condition of the Publishing House at Nashville Tenn, was presented and read, and on motion was referred to the Committee on Publishing Interests.

The report shows the assetts to be $533,575,92: liabilities $219,540,81; the capital of the Publishing House has increased in eight years from $87,165,70 to $314,037,11. The periodical literature of the Church embraces the *Christian Advocate*, the *Sunday School Magazine* the Lessor Papers, the *Sunday School Visitor* and *Our Little People.* The first, named has a subscription list of 11,000. The circulation of the Sunday School periodicals are far in excess of any former period.

A communication from the Missionary Secretary, giving an exhibit of the Missionary enterprize and work was read It was referred to the Conference Board of Missions.

On the reading of the communication Dr. Haygood was invited to address the Conference on the subject. He stated that the M. E. Church was doing less in behalf of Missions than almost any other branch of the Christian Church. The Southern Baptist Church was doing more than any other. Had received letters from ladies well qualified and from local Preachers who have felt called to go abroad as Missionaries, but there is not enough money raised to send them. They appeal for aid, we are obliged to answer *we have no money.* Referred to one young Minister in the Norfolk District with a membership of only 200 who reports that he has raised $260. If all should do so well at least $800,000 could be raised at once to carry on this important work. He felt that the lack of interest was because of *so little* preaching and praying on the subject; called attention to the Missionary paper; it is sent to all Pastors free of charge: some complain that it is too small, but it is a fair exponent of the interest taken in, and done for the cause by the Church; its circulation is 25,000, about half of which is in the North Georgia Conference. The address was eloquent and earnest. He is a very effective speaker, clear forcible and logical.

The Class of the Second Year was called by the Bishop. Thos H Campbell, Christian Evers, Lewis A Guy and R J Moorman came forward and after prayer by Rev Geo W Nolley the usual questions attending the reception of young men into the traveling connection in the ministry were asked and prompt and affirmative responses were made. The Bishop delivered some wholesome advice to the Class pertaining to punctuality and the matter of going into debt. He urged the observance of the good old practice of fasting on the Friday preceeding each Quarterly meeting. He said much depended on the economy of the preacher's wife. He would have utterly swamped in his early ministry had not his wife, "the best woman on this earth." been able to work miracles. She could manage to make a very little money go very far. He discouraged a mercenary spirit—should devote their time and energies to the great work they are entering. He said he had traveled 15 years with five children, before he had received as much as five hundred dollars.

Hear this ye young men who are aspirants to the high places of the Church.

These special services were closed with prayer by Dr. John E Edwards.

The following ministers having passed on their studies, were received into full connection. Thos. H Campbell, Christian Evers, Lewis A Guy, and Richard J Moorman.

John T Moore of the first year also passed examination on the studies of the Second Year.

Dr J C Granbery presented a Constitution for the Conference Mission Board whose special work is Home Evangelization which was adopted.

The following were elected a Board of Managers of the Home Mission Board.

CLERICAL.—E P Wilson, W G Lumpkins, J P Garland, J C Martin, W A Crocker, A C Bledsoe, D F Hodges J C Reed, J E Edwards and J C Granberry.

LAYMEN.—G M Bain, J H Dawson, W W Webb, R Pollard, Wm Willis Jr., H W Gordan, J E Broadwater and J D Arnold.

The Board elects its own officers.

Dr John C Granberry presented a report from the Committee on Education being Report No. 1,

The first resolution recommending the raising of $50,000 for Randolph Macon College was passed.

The second resolution, apportioning this amount among the circuits and stations eliciteds a warm discussion participated in by Dr J C Granbery Dr Brown, Dr Wills, T Branch and others.

Rev Dr Wills made an amendment to apportion it among the Districts which was adopted.

Fourth Day.

Conference met according to adjournment. Bishop Marvin in the chair.

Religious exercises conducted by Rev. J H Crown.

Minutes of yesterday's session were read and adopted.

W R Smith, at his own request, was discontinued on trial.

Question 7 was taken up to wit: Who are the Deacons of one year?

James E Gates, W H Gregory, L A Guy and C Ivers were presented and recognized as [illegible] class.

Question 12 was then taken up, to wit: What travelling preachers are elected Elders?

James F Twitty, James A Hughes, D G C Butts, James T Lumpkins, were presented and passed.

Question 10 was taken up: What Local Preachers are elected Deacons?

The following were presented and passed:

RICHMOND DISTRICT.—Robert Mullen.

CHARLOTTSVILLE DISTRICT.—A. Carter (col).

FARMVILLE DISTRICT.—Alfred Stables and Wm H Dameron.

MURFREESBORO DISTRICT.—James E Bristow, Willis Whitehead and Joseph Smith.

RANDOLPH MACON DISTRICT.—Dr Jas Smith.

R A Lee, of the Lynchburg District, was passed to Elders Orders.

The Committee on the Biole Cause reported. The report was brief but pointed. It expressed great interest in the cause and confidence in the management of the Virginia Bible Society and closed with a request that John G Rowe be appointed General Agent.

Dr Edwards made an earnest address upon the subject, urging the claims of the Bible Cause and stated it as a lamentable fact that there was a *great destitution* in Virginia. This want must be supplied and it devolves upon all good Methodist to do their part in this great work. Dr. Granberry followed on the same subject. He urged that every Preacher make himself a voluntary Agent to co-operate with the society, and offered an amendment to the report that every Preacher take up a collectian for at least once a year in his charge for the Bible cause.

John G Rue, Bible Agent, spoke somewhat in length of the Bible Cause and of his connection with it, and of the labors and duties of the work. The year financially has been a hard one, but the results of the Society's efforts have been encouraging. The Ministers and people of nearly all the churches are beginning to cooperate more fully. *Resolutions,* if carried out, are well, if not they are *not worth the paper they are written on.* Two years ago a similar resolution was passed by the Conference, but no collections were taken nor a cent raised. Have done a great work the past three years; colportewrs go out on highways and in the byways, visiting those who never see Churches never hear semons or prayers, closed with an appeal for the sympathy, prayer and material aid of every preacher and member of the Christian Church.

Dr. Edwards moved as a substitute the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That all our pastors be requested to cooperate with the Agents, and the auxiliary Societies of the Va. B S. where such Societies are accessible, and see to it that a collection be taken in every charge for the Bible cause at an early period in the year and forward the same to the Gen'l Agent at Richmond.

A communication from the Baltimore Book & Publishing Co., was received, calling attention to their religious books and periodicals, which was referred to the committee on Publishing Interests.

On motion of P A Peterson the resolution adopted on the first day's session, fixing the time of voting on the Temperance question on Monday next, was rescinded and the vote taken this morning. The vote was on the following:

Strike out of the Gen'l rules the following clause Dicipline page 27, which is as follows:

"Drunkenness or drinking spiritous liquors unless in cases of necessity:"

Then substitute the following:

"Making, buying, selling or using, as a beverage: intoxicating liquors."

There were 55 yeas and 91 nays.

On motion of J J Lafferty, D G C Butts was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of purchasing the Portrait of Bishop John Early by Fisher of Richmond, to be placed in Randolf Macon College. Short addresses, in eulogy of the portrait, were made by Lafferty, Edwards, Lee and others.

Dr. Edwards made a report in regard to the monument erected to the memory of W A Smith at Hollywood, Richmond. A handsome and tasteful monument has been erected at the cost of several hundred dollars:

Dr. J D Blackwell called attention to his book entitled "Papal Rome weighed in the Balances and found Wanting," or "Gods Word our Guide or Scriptural Christianity Vindicated." It was highly commended by Dr. Bennett, Dr Granberry and others,

W W Duncan was granted leave of absence after to-day.

The question of the place of holding the next Annual Conference coming up Danville and Richmond were placed in nomination. The Conference unanimously voted in favor of Danville, Va.

On motion E M Peterson, A G Brown and Robert W Watts were appointed a Committee to mature and report a plan for publication of the Minutes.

The Conference then adjourned to convene again on Monday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Fifth Day.

Conference met according to adjournment. Bishop Marvin in the chair.

Religous exercies were conducted by Rev John B Lawrence.

The Bishop reported to the Conference the names of the persons ordained Deacons and Elders on yesterday (Sunday.)

TRAVELING: R J Moorman.

LOCAL: R H Mullen, W H Dameun James Bristow, Willis Whitehead, and Joseph Smith, were ordained Deacons by the imposition of the Bishop's hands.

James F Twitty, James A Hughes, D G C Butts, J F Lumpkin, and R A Lee were ordained Elders by the imposition of the hands of the Bishop and four Elders. The services were very solemn and impressive.

A report of the committee on Publications was read, giving a brief but encouraging accounnt of the affairs of the house at Nashville. Endorsing the efforts of Lafferty & Co., to establish a branch depository at Richmond Recomended an increased patronage of all the publications, and of the recent work published by Dr. J D Blackwell against Romanism.

Rev. A C Bledsoe offered a resolution recognizing the accommodation and services of T L Walford in supplying ministers with publications at reduced rates. Remarks were made by Peterson, Bledsoe, Judkins, Brown, Bennett, Blackwell, Vanderslice and others. The point was the expediency and wisdom of the Conference specially recognizing and endorsing one firm, to wit: Lafferty & Co., at Richmond, as *the* firm to be patronized over all other parties who are willing to furnish books and publications on the same terms.

The debate was earnest and interesting, the great desire appearing to be to so act as to accomplish most in aid of the publishing house at Nashville to relieve itself of the debt hanging over it. The matter was on motion of Paul Whitehead recommitted to the committee.

The Bishop addressed the Conference on the subject of Religious Literature. Referred to his youth, having joined the church at his sixteenth year. Was not reared in a Methodist family and until his Pastor gave him a Discipline did not fully understand the tenents and doctrines of the Methodist church. He read the work carefully and never after was ignorant on those points. Then read other works and satisfied his mental hunger tho lost he could. Urged that reading be encouraged—that our books and periodicals be circulated as far as possible. It would do good—would be healthy pabulum for mental and spiritual growth and development. The intelligent boy is always hungry for reading; if not supplied with good papers and books he will acquire the habit of indulging in literature of the *water gruel* character and his spiritual pabulum and muscle will be of like character. He regretted to learn that not one in three of all the families in the Va. Conference takes the newspapers of the church. What do they know of the work, the progress, the growth and triumphs of the Church—of what it is doing either at home or abroad?

Rev A G Brown from the Joint Board of Finance presented a report in regard to the various claiments on the Conference fund. The basis of appropriation was on the grade of three classes, to wit: 1st those who are entirely destitute. 2nd those who have homes but no means of support, and 3rd, those who have homes and a partial support. The report was adopted.

The joint Board of Finance reported the following amount assessed to the following Districts for the coming Conference year:

CONFERENCE COLLECTION.

Richmond,	District,	$1,120
Norfolk,	"	1,280'
Petersburg,	"	880'
Randolph Macon,	"	560'
Lynchburg,	"	820'
Eastern Shore,	"	600,
Murfreesboro,	"	800,,
Charlottesville,	"	640
Danville,	"	400,
Farmville	"	800,

BISHOP'S FUND.

Richmond,	District,	$238
Charlottesville,	"	153
Lynchburg,	"	170
Danville,	"	83
Farmville,	"	170
Petersburg,	"	1,87
Murfreesboro,	"	170
Randolph Macon,	"	119
Eastern Shore	"	136

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Richmond	District	$420
Charlottesville	"	270
Lynchburg	"	300
Danville	"	150
Farmville	"	300
Petersburg	"	330
Murfreesboro	"	300
Norfolk	"	480
Eastern Shore	"	210
Norfolk	"	272
Randolph Macon Dist.		240

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE BUILDING FUND.

Richmond	District	$7000
Charlottsville	"	4500
Lynchburg	"	5000
Danville	"	2500
Farmville	"	5000
Petersburg	"	5500
Murfreesboro'	"	5000
Norfolk	"	8000
Randolph Macon	"	3500
Eastern Shore	"	4000

The total amount for Building Fund is $50,000.

Rev D P Wills reported in regard to the interest of the Young Men's Educational Society with most gratifying results. It was ordered that an effort at once be made to raise $605 to carry through several young men now at college, several of whom will be prepared to take charge of work at next Conference. Addresses were made by Dr Wills, Dr Granbury, and others. The amount was raised.

Rev E P Wilson was appointed to deliver the Introductory Sermon at the next Conference, and Rev W E McGee was appointed Alternate.

Thos. Saunderlin, laymen of Norfolk, F N McMullen of Charlottesville, were granted leave of absence.

The Conference met according to adjournment. Bishop Marvine in the chair.

Religious services were conducted by Rev. E H Pritchett.

W R Smithey, a preacher on trial in the Conference was discontinued at his own request.

Rev W G Lumpkins submitted the Sabbath School report.

From carefully prepared statistical reports from all the patoral changes it appears that the following districts increased in number of scholars.

Richmond Dis. 228, Charlottsville Dis. 390, Danville 255, Lynchburg 740, Farmville 58, Murfresboro 779, R Macon 395, Norfolk 46.

There was decrease in the following Districts Petersburg 106, E Shore 179.

The report after discussion and amendment was a dopted.

Rev. Jno. E Edwards distributed the checks on the Domestic Mission fund to the several claimants.

J R Kilby of the Va. Confrence Preacher's Relief Society reported, showing a ballance on deposit at Norfolk, of $3073,85, and a subscription of 43,722,50. This Society is controlled entirely by laymen and they say they intend to raise $200,000 as an endowment fund.

The following directors of the Society were on motion of P A Peterson, elected for the ensuing Conference year, viz:

DArcy Paul, J R Kilby, W T McMuller Jos. E Broadwater, T H Dawson, J W Hinton, H F Lassiter and Geo M Bain.

J H Dawson, Secretary and Treasurer.

Rev Geo C Vanderslice presented the report of the Committee on Publishing Interests, recomending the Richmond Christian Advocate, the Nashville Advocate; and the Sunday School matter edited by Dr. Haygood; the Southern Review, edited by A T Bled-on L L D and "God's word our guide" by J D Blackwell, D D; and the houses of Lafferty & Co., and T L D Walford of Richmond, and that of E R Smith Baltimore, and the report was adopted.

Rev W H Christian of the committee on the subject of erecting a monument over the grave of Bishop Early reported progress. The committee had several designs in consideration for a granite monnument 13 feet 6 inches high and 3 feet 9 inches square at the base.

It was ordered that the committee be authorized to appeal to the Methodist public for this object, and that the Presiding Elder of the Lynchburg District be added to this committee as it chairman.

Rev P A Peterson again, by order of the Conference assumed the publication of the minutes and the preachers, by a rising vote promised to remit promptly for them when they received them.

Rev L S Reid moved to reconsider the motion by which Rev J H Riddick was made supernumerary, and the motion was withdrawn.

It was ordered that T M Simpson a local preacher on trial be discontinued at his own request, as he desired to attend R M College.

It was ordered that ten o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) be the hour for the reception of the Educational report.

Conference adjourned to meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

The balance of the Proceedings will appear in our next issue.

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Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ships.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go whereso'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day.
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For one, go down to JOHNSON HALL,
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Beyond their power of retention.
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Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
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Twilight Shadows Tenore Song	Chase	35
Had we met in brighter hours ballad Levey		35
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Give me darling one sweet kiss	" Danks	35
*Angels guard my little one	" Hays	40
*Poor old Grandpa	" "	40

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*Visions of Paradice	Morceau	Maylath	40
*Air Castles	Nocturne	"	50
Golden Hours	Melodie	Wilson	35
*Awakening of the birds	"	Malath	40
*Westward Ho!	Gallop	Wilson	75
*Merry Huntsman	Morceau	Wilson	50
Fanfare	Gallop	Maylath	50
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6.—Is Most easily Managed by the operator. Length of stich may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.

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25 " "	4,000	"		100,000
30 " "	3,000	"		90,000
50 " "	2,000	"		100,000
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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

THOSE HAVING work

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25 1874.

☞TO NORTHERN VISITORS.☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. everevening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City Steamers.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grant & Hilton.
Valuable Property for Sale.

Local and Personal.

Important Announcement.

The law of the last Congress, going into effect January 1, 1875, requires that postage on newspapers, sent outside the county in which they are published, shall be *pre-paid by the publisher* before they are mailed to subscribers. This will make it necessary for the latter to send the postage to the Publisher instead of paying it as he does now to the Postmaster. Hitherto the postage in the CAROLINIAN has been *twenty cents a year*. Hereafter it will only be *ten cents*. Our subscribers will therefore add this amount to their annual subscription--sending us Two dollars and ten cents, thus saving ten cents by the operation.

Under this provision of the law, our friends and patrons will see that we cannot send our paper on credit, and pay postage in advance. We trust that the situation will be appreciated, and that all will feel the importance of remitting at once.

☞ Gold at New York, 111. Cotton 15cts.

☞ He that can please no body is not so much to be pitied as he that nobody can please.

☞ We regret to learn that James C, Skinner, of Perquimans, met with an accident a few days ago, resulting in the breaking of his leg.

☞ The Raleigh News reports Jessie C. Jacocks, of Perquimans, the portliest Sheriff in the State as the first Eastern Sheriff to settle his taxes with the Public Treasurer.

☞ Bishop, E M MARVIN will preach in the M. E. church, at Hertford, on Thursday (to-morrow) evening, at Edenton on Friday, and at Murfreesboro, on Sunday.

☞ The present session of the Virginia Conference is the Eightieth of its existence and the third held in Eliz. City, the first in 1848, the second in 1853, and the third in 1874.

☞ A colored man named AARON BOWSER was convicted at the late term of the Superior Court of Beaufort county of the crime of rape. He was sentenced by Judge HILIARD, to be hanged on the 5th day of February, 1875.

☞ Our friend JOHN. Q. A. WOOD, of Perquimans, bears the honor of being the youngest member of the North Carolina Legislature. Were it not that he is yet a single man we would be tempted to anounce that he is only 24 years of age. There we've done it ?

☞ Every man, no matter how lowly he may appear himself, might still endeavor to produce something for the benefit or use of society; remembering that an insect furnishes by its labor materials, wherewith to form the regal robes of kings.

☞ We regret to announce the sudden death of our townsmen James E. Fenwick. He left here a few days ago to visit the Duck shooting regions of Currituck, and died very suddenly at the residence of Hodges Gallop. His body was brought home on Sunday night and was taken yesterday morning to Washington city for interment.

☞ We neglected to notice in our last issue the death of our venerable townsman I. A. COHN, which occured about ten days ago. He was a prominent member of the Hebrew denomination was a quiet, unobtrusion man, a respectable merchant and a good citizen. His remaines were taken to Richmoud, Va. for interment.

☞ The Introductory Sermon of the Conference was delivered in the Methodist Church by Rev. J. H DAVIS. He is one of the older members of the Conference, having been a Presiding Elder and for several years President of the Wesleyan Female College at Murfresboro. His text was taken from the XX chapter of St. Mathew and 26, 27 and 28 verses, as follows .

But it shall not be so among you; but whosoever will be great above you, let him be your minister;

And whosoever shall be chief among you, let him be your servant.

Even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many.

☞ Bishop Marvin, the other day addressed the Conference in the interest of R M College, and paid a worthy tribute to the memory of William A Smith D. D. formerly a member of the Virginia Conference. The Bishop said that Dr Smith was possessed of two marked characteristics—first that he was as amenable to the advice of his friends as any man he ever saw, and second, that he never knew a man more completely under the dominion of concience.

It was chiefly owing to the influence of Bishop Marvin, and Dr. Finney, that he was induced to undertake the great work of raising an endowment of $250,000 for Central College, Missouri. He raised alone $50,000 in the city of St. Louis, and about 100,000 in the whole State of Missouri, what no other man in the West or probably on this continent could have done, thus doing the work of about ten years in one. Dr. S. said that 'in five hundred years to come I shall be represented by men preaching the Gospel with power."

☞ The CONFERENCE REPORTER is the first daily paper ever published in Elizabeth City. Its proprietors, Messrs. RUTHER, WILDER and CHAPMAN, of the CAROLINIAN office, deserve great credit for their enterprise. They have labored earnestly, and more than met public expectation.

☞ The Preachers and members of the Conference who reached here by way of Norfolk on the Steamer "L G Cannon" speak in the very highest terms of Capt. MINTER, Clerk DOWNING and all connected with the Boat. No effort was spared to minister to their comfort. The Captian and Clerk of the "Cannon" are decidedly popular.

☞ Bishop Marvin in his charge to the Second Class on Friday, on coming to the point in the questions in reference to making frequent Pastoral visits, stated that this did not mean visits about the dining hour in order to *get a good dinner!* Solemn as the occasion was it was impossible to conceal the smile that irresistibly came over the countenence of both clergymen and laymen. And who appreciates them more than our clerical brethren of the Church?

☞ In raising subscriptions the other day for the Preachers Educational Fund the interest flagg'd, when the Bishop proposed to help the matter along by each of the *best looking* preachers subscribing $10. A few responded. He then proposed that the *ugliest* Preachers be heard from. Said one: "If I had not already given $10 I would certainly give it now." The Bishop at once replied "you can give another." It brought down the House. But the object was gained—the money was raised.

☞ We have had the pleasure of makingquite a number of agreeable acquaintances during the Conference. Among them are some of the ablest representatives of the Methodist church in the South–clergymen, laymen and editors, Of the latter we mention Dr. W W BENNET editor of the Richmond *Christian Advocate*. He is a veteran in the profession and publishes a really good paper—one that every Methodist ought to take. During a discussion on the floor of the Conference on Tuesday, he took occasion to say that he long ago found out two things; 1st that an editor must necessarily be an autocrat, and 2nd, that he cannot always please all of his readers. What editor of long experience has not found out the same thing. WE learned the latter years ago, and have practiced the former fully as long.

☞ The Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church south, just drawing to a close at this place, has been presided over by BISHOP MARVIN, of St. Louis Mo. He has presided with dignity, has made the most favorable impression on the members of that great body as well as upon all the people, and has proven himself to be a man of much more than ordinary ability. Never at a loss, always self possessed, thoroughly conversant with ecclesiastical law and fully posted in the rules and usages of the Church, he is ready for every question and prepared for every emergency. We have never met nor heard a man who so much reminded us in every way of the late President LINCOLN. To us he appears as the counterpart of that remarkable man. Tall in stature, with prominent features, dark complexion, keen eyes and *original all over* in gesture and movement and style of speaking, we never saw so such striking resemblance between two men, nor does it end here. Like LINCOLN, he possesses the wonderful power of saying the most in the fewest words, and is unable to conceal the quaint humor ever ready to burst forth in telling speech so characteristic of the dead President. He is one of the few men, we occassionally meet, whose presence impresses us with the conviction that in addition to being thoroughly in earnest and conscientious and peristent, he is a power wherever he goes—a power in the Church, a power in society, wielding a tremendouus influence over his fellow men.

☞ The services in the several churches of the city on Sunday were more than usually impressive. In the morning, in the Methodist Church, a sermon was delivered by Rt. Rev Bishop Marvin of Missouri. The edifice was crowded with not a vacant seat when the strains of the organ pealed forth. The reverened gentleman, after the customary exercises, selected his text from the 31st verse of the 3rd chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans: "Do we then make void the law through faith ? God forbid; yea, we establish the law." His theme was the Law and the Gospel, proving that there was not the antagonism between them that was popularly supposed; that the one was the condition of life, the other the condition for the recovery of the lost. He began with deliberation and self possession, gradually warming up and illustrating his points with great rhetorical force, vigor of style and dramatic power. The audience was held spell bound for nearly two hours and it was conceded that the sermon was the most eloquent and powerful ever delivered in this city. The church was again crowded in the evening to hear a sermon by Rev R F Sledd from the 2nd verse of the 19th chapter of Acts. "He said with them, Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed ? And they said unto him we have not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost." In the Baptist church in the morning Rev. Dr. Haygood, of Nashville, Tenn., delivered an able sermon—one replete with thought and power: in the evening by Rev. Dr. Edwards, who delivered a sermon rarely excelled in beauty of diction and vigor of style. Rev. W Grant preached in the colored Methodist church in the morning. Rev. W W Duncan at 3 o'clock P M and Rev. E M Peterson in the evening. In the colored Baptist church a sermon was delivered at 3 o'clock P M by Rev. J W Howard, and in the evening by Rev. J W Connolly. On nearly every night during the Conference, sermons were delivered in the Methodist, Baptist and the Colored churches by distinguished preaceers in attendance, All the sermons were highly commended, and they cannot fail to prove as "bread cast on the waters."

Local Port-Folio.

Much better than "promising" men—paying ones. The best times—meal times. Needn't expect more than half a loaf—the men who loaf all the time. Always a safe bet—the alphabet. A queer man—the Baker, who kneeds much and yet sells all he kneads. A put up job—the medical prescription business.

Local Briefs.

G W BELL has returned from New York, with a full stock in his line—Col. W C DAVIS has "retired," having sold his interest in the Albemarle Saloon to JOHN DETRICK, of Norfolk. See his advertisment—We are glad to see our friend "Sheriff" DASHIEL, with Brodrick and Smith, on Water street. He is an old, experienced and popular merchant—Our time and paper this week, have been mostly taken up with Conference matters—Eureka Lodge has just had a new carp laid down in their beautiful Hall. Our Masonic brethren have a taste for neatness—The Albemarle House has been crowded the past week. So have many other houses in the city—The "good dinners" gotten up by our people are the subjects of special praise by the 150 Preachers now among us. And the "brethren of the cloth" are excellent judges The U. S. Revenue Cutter "Stevens" arrived in our harbor from Newberne, on Sunday. We learn the purpose of the Commander, Capt. IRISH, of the U. S. N. to be to assist in supplying and equipping the Life Saving Stations on our coast. To-morrow is Thanksgiving—Conference closes to-day. Will publish the appointments in our next issue.

Business Locals.

Steamer Rotary leaves Elizabeth City, every Thursday at 4, P. M. for Norfolk o carry freight only.

Fresh supply of bleached and unbleached cottons at Fowler's.

A large cargo of Coal will be received n a few days by Brodrick & Smith on Water Street.

For good goods, cheap, go to Fowler 's *Cash* Store

The American Sardine Company' Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 36—1yr.

Having on hand an extra set, 16 vols of Appletons New American Cyclopedia, we will sell it at less than Publisher's price. Apply soon. tf.

DEATHS.

JENNETT—Died, at Cape Hatterass Dare Co October 13 1874 of Pulmonary Consumption, BEN. C. JENNETT, age 27 years.

Mr. J, was a member of Orr Lodge No. 104 A F & A M. He leaves a wilow and three small children and aged mother and many warm friends to mourn their loss which is his Eternal gain.

FULCH—Died, at Cape Hatterass Dare Co N. C., October 18th 1874 Mrs. TERAH J. FULCH, wife of Christopher F. Fulch, of hemerage of the lungs, aged 34 years.

She leaves two small children. She was a consistent member of the M. E. Church from her youth.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

Jos. White, Wm Grant, B L Evans, C A Evans, J T Avery, W C Pearce, Dr. W N Berkley, Geo W Hudgins, Ed Albertson, N. C. W W Millar, Norfolk, Va.; C A Smith, N. J A. A., Perry, Mrs. Margarett Perry Edenton, N. C.; R C Jenkins, Durants Neck, N. C.; W A Dute, Camden Co. N. C.; Chas E Potts, Currituck Co., N. C G W Henby, Mrs F D McMullen, J E Bell and wife, Mrs W F Baxter, Jordan S Winslow, J B Stokes. W T McMullen, W F Guither, J H Jacocks, J H Perry, N C.; J W Grandy, A W Miller, Mrs Mary McNider, W S Wilson Norfolk Va.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

DRUGS, DRUGS. DR. JAS. N. BUTT, having recently returned from Baltimore, calls the attention of the public to his largely increased stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, etc.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

YOU can get at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store Axilary or Fever Thermometer, Hypodermic Syringes, Scarificators, etc.

CALL at DR. BUTT'S Drug Store and get an Atomizer with directions to treat Nasal Catarrh. The profession has tried it and thinks it has done much good.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

THE largest lot of Perfumery ever offered for sale in this place at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store, Extracts of Magnolia, Mass Rose, Muck, Night Blooming Cerus, Violet, Jocky Club, Mignonette, Boquet, Heliotrope Ylang Ylang, etc, etc., and last but not least that celebrated cologne "Empress Engeninia," so well known manufactured by that popular Druggist H. M. Fearing Esq., with Dr. BUTT.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

JUST received at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store a large lot of Linseed Oil and a fresh supply of three very popular brands of Zinc "Stone Wall" ground expressly for DR JAS. N. BUTT. Besides a great variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned in the advertisement are to be had at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store, Cor. Road and Fearing Sts., Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. h, 18 74

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivall'd medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in counteries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,
OR MEDICINE,

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

Effectual Specific

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the world!

Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
Feb. 11th, 1874.-1yr.

ROWELL'S COLUMN

A NEW CROMO FOR 1875.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

Will give to every subscriber, whether Single or in a Club, who pays in advance for 1875, and remits direct to this office, a copy of THE RESCUE, the handsomest chromo ever offered by a publisher.

Terms Three dollars per annum. For Circulai containing Terms for Clubs etc., address L A GODEY, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS

AN ELEGANTLY BOUND CANVASS BOOK.

for the best and cheapest Family Bible ever published will be sent free of charge to any book agent. It contains Over 700 fine Scriptural Illustrations and agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Address, stating experience etc., and we will show you what our agents are doing NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

Water Wheel

The best in the market, and sold at less price than any other first-class wheel. Send for pamphlet and be convinced. 84 PER CENT. guaranteed with N. F. BURNHAM'S BEST HAMS' TURBINE

o York, Pa.

Victor

SEWING MACHINE
TRIUMPHANT.

The best in the world.
Will last more than a lifetime.
It has no cogs or springs.
Light running and noiseless.
Price reduced to $45 and $50.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Address
REV. C. H. BERNHEIM,
Concord, N. C.

WM. H. HENNENGER,

Wholesale Jeweler and Jobbers
In American and Foreign Watches
TOOLS, MATERIALS, &c. Also
WHOLESALE CLOCK DEPOT.

For all desirable styles of American Clocks. 229 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore Md. up stairs

A COMPLETE OUTFIT FREE.

WE want a representative in every neighborhood to take orders and deliver goods for our Great C. O. D. Sale of Staple Family Goods. The most popular and best money making business in America, for young old, male or female, at home or traveling. Large cash profits, a complete outfit, samples of goods, lists, circulars, etc., sent free to any address.

Address ALDEN, HALL & CO.,
6 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs Nothing to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. NIBORY & CO., Augusta, Me.

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *within two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

A VALUABLE FARM IN CURRITUCK AT PUBIC SALE.

By order of the Court on petition of E. J. Lindsey, by her Guardian D. McD. Lindsey, P. H. Morgan is appointed Commissioner to sell at the Court House door in Currituck county, N. C., on Satur day the 5, day of December 1874 the property known as the "Land Tract," situated in said county and lying within 1½ miles from the Court House. It is immediately on the Sound and within full view of the ocean. Upon it is a two story dwelling house, with eight rooms, Kitchen, Daries, Barns, etc. It contains one hundred and fifty acres, one half cleared land and well adapted to truck of all kinds.

The conditions of sale are *one third cash*, the balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from day of sale. The title not to be conveyed until all the purchase money is paid.

A. O. DEY, C.S. C.
20-3t. Currituck, county N. C.,

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICK & SMITH,

WATER SR EET,

Kerps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodrick & Smith's

84 per cent. guaranteed with N. F. BURNHAM'S 1874 TURBINE

WATER WHEEL

The best in the Market, and sold at less price than any other first-class Wheel.

Send for a Pamphlet and be convinced. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

NOTICE!

On and after Nov. the 5th, 1874, the Steamer "Rotary" will leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk, to carry freight only, every Thursday at 4 P. M.

Rates low, and through bills of lading given to Balto. N. Y., Phila. or Boston.

BRODERICK & SMITH, Agent.
20-tf.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

THE BEST OIL IN USE.
WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.
WATER WHITE IN COLOR.
FULLY DEODERIZED
and it will not explode.

t burns in all Coal Oil and Kerosene Lamps.

TRY IT. Ask for "Aladdin Security," and take no other.

C. WEST & SON,

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.
18- 6m.

R. H. GRANT. J. N. HINTON

GRHNT & MINTON,

GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS,
NO. 6. SO. WATER ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Respectfully solicit consignments and orders.
22 4t.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to ths undersigned or Jno. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.
Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 23 1874.—6 m.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING

NEATLY CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY EXCUTED.

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price Store on Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, Queens Ware, etc., etc. Fowler has lately added a Grocery Department to his vision Call & see the arrangement & examine his prices throughout. Cash in exchange for goods taken No credit to any one. The Cash system enables him to sell at very short profits All grades of flour at live and let live prices at Fowler's Cash one price store. Coffees, Teas, Sugar, Syrups, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Buckets Tubs Floor & Table Oil Cloths, cheaps, etc., as ment boots, shoes, like pt co ete. me. Try

GO TO
Fowler's
for all
kinds of Dry Goods,
his assortment of fancy Silks, Mohairs, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloths, &c., is good & his prices are far below usual prices. Call and see them. You will find Kid Gloves, Silk Laces, Yake Lace, Braded Gimp & Fringe Fancy Ties, Collars and Cuffs Sash Ribbon White Goods, White Trimmings, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fine Cutlery, &c., all at bottom prices Call & examine the quality and price Good shown with pleasure. Fowler keeps the best calicoes in market and sell at reasonable profits. Ladies prefer deal at a one price store where the price is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, etc. Go to Fowler A full supply of Pound Calico always on hand. Madam Foys Skirt supporting Corsets, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

DRY POINT MILLS

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufactures

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets,
and
JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

-1y *A. H. WHITCOMB, Proprietor.*

RECEIVED
A FINE LOT OF
FURNITURE
which will be sold CHEAP for CASH
P. W. MELLICK
Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

The best place to buy first-class Goods

THE Largest & Best selected Stock of Spring & Summer Goods in the City can be found at my store cor. Main & Water Sts E. City, consisting of the following Goods, viz;

Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain blk SILK, JAPANISE, PURE MOHAIRS Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Soldene cloth, Satin Striped Lenos & Piques, *Lace Stripe dSwiss, Organdines* Bias Ruffling, & Tucking, Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's Shoes & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth, *Casimeres & Linnen; also* 10,000 *Yards,* OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PRINTS, VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A *Speciality for CASH* at 10 Cents per Yard;

also yd Wide COTTONS, at 12½ the best and cheapest in the place, remember the goods are the cheapest, it pays better to buy good goods and they can only found at the right place and that is at S. WEISEL'S.

Eliz. City, N. C.

The place to have the largest selection

The only place to get good Goods

The only place is at WEISEL'S

MISCELLANEOUS.

WONDER

ful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Acts well. Address Beverly Co. 324 Wabash-av. Chicago

8x6—1yr.

PIONEER

TRANSPORTATION CO.

On and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Steamers of this line will run as follows:

Steamer L. G. Cannon leaves Norfolk, every Wednesday at 6 A. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and all landings on the Roanoke River as high as Hill's Ferry; Steamer Astoria leaves every Saturday at 7 P. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and Roanoke River.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded.

BRODERICK & SMITH
Agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. S. S. T CO.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL

From Elizabeth City, N. C., to Norfolk, Va

One of the Steamers of this line—consisting of the "Elizabeth City," the "William Gates," and the "Thomas Jefferson,"—will leave the Company's Wharf Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Norfolk, via D. Swamp Canal. Making all the landings on the route.

Freight for the above places received daily forenoons to sundown. For further information apply to

W. A. HARNEY,
Gen'l. Agent at E. City.
HENRY ROBERTS, Agent.
Norfolk, Va

J. SATLOMONSKY & CO.

ON ROAD STREET IN THE BARNES' TISDALE STORE.

JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS.

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

☞ *This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our goods.* ☜

☞ All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand. ☜

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

A NEW STORE
ON
Water Street
Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that he has taken possession of the Shannon building corner Main and Water Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C., in which he has a complete assortment of

General Merchandise

comprising almost everything in the line, such as

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
CAPS,
TOBACCO,
SNUFF,
FLOUR,
MEAL,
PORK,
and a full line of

Groceries

such as,

SUGAR,
COFFEE,
TEA,
MOLASSES, ETC

All of which he will sell at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

W. J. McCUTCHEON
zabeth City, N C., Jan. 1 4, 1874.-tf

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for SALE my FARM situated on Indian Ridge, Currituck county, N. C., Containing about 400 acres of high land, about 275 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation and well adapted to the various crops of this section and will produce with good cultivation from thirty to forty bushels of Corn per acre and in one and a half miles of a good navigation. I have recently put out on the farm about 1000 choicee apple trees and they are in a good thrifty condition and will soon be bearing. I have for sale also 250 Acres of Swamp Land well set in Juniper and Cypress timber that I will sell with the Farm. This farm is well known to be one of the best farms on Indian Ridge, and I am selling it at a purchase the opportunity is now offered to valuable property combining as many advantages as improvements in the farming and healthy as can be found anywhere. Persons especially at a distance would do well by communicating with the undersigned. Terms private and easy 2-3m. JOS. WILSON.

FERTILIZERS FOR SALE.

2000 tons fish scrap, for sale by the vessel load, loaded in bulk, direct from the fishery, *first quality.* Composted with muck or marle, *it makes the best kind of fertilizer, and at a low rate.* Half a dozen planters can club together and buy an entire cargo.

AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO,
8-2m. Boston.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sale

JOHN McDOWELL & Co.

A Dollar or Two.

With circumspect steps as we pick our way through
This intricate world, as all prudent folks do,
May we still on our journey be able to view
The benevolent face of a Dollar or two.

For an excellent thing is a Dollar or two;
No friend is so staunch as a Dollar or two;
In country or town,
As we stroll up and down,
We are cock of the walk, with a Dollar or two.

Do you wish to emerge from the bachelor-crew,
And a charming young innocent female to woo?
You must always be ready the handsome to do,
Although it may cost you a Dollar or two.

For love tips his dart with a Dollar or two;
Young affections are gained by a Dollar or two;
And beyond all dispute,
The best card of your suit
Is the eloquent clink of a Dollar or two.

Do you wish to have friends who your bidding will do,
And help you your means to get speedily through?
You'll find them remarkably faithful and true,
By the magical power of a Dollar or two.

For friendship's secured by a Dollar or two;
Popularity's gained by a Dollar or two;
And you'll ne'er want a friend
Till you no more can lend,
And yourself need to borrow a Dollar or two.

THEY MET AND PARTED.

About twenty years ago a steamship sailed from a European port to this country. Among those on board were a French Huguenot gentleman and a young English lady. They had never met before; but no sooner did they see each other than an attachment sprang up between them, which soon ripened, upon acquaintance, into mutual esteem and enduring love. The vessel, when seven days out, struck upon Cape-Race Rock, and became a total wreck. Most of the passengers were saved, among them the two persons alluded to, and landed, in small boats, at Chance Cove, a few miles north of the cape. Here they remained for several days, living *a la* Robinson Crusoe, until they were observed by a coasting vessel and taken off in small parties to St. John, New Foundland. At this place the subjects of my story were united in marriage. The only means of getting away from St. John was either to wait for the relief steamer, which the captain of the wrecked vessel had (by way of St. John, New Brunswick) telegraphed to his port of destination in the United States for, or take the fortnightly mail-steamer to Halifax. As this latter course involved the payment of passage, and most of our shipwrecked people had lost their all on the sharp-pointed rocks of Cape Race, but few could avail themselves of it. On the other hand, to await the relief vessel involved a further detention at St. John of, it was believed, fully two months—not a very pleasant prospect in such a place. In this dilemma our hero resolved upon a *ruse*. He and his wife hid themselves in different places on board the Halifax steamer when she was ready to sail. Their plan was to remain concealed until she was out at sea, and then to discover themselves. The gentleman had friends at Halifax, and knew he could obtain funds when he arrived there. They were both young, giddy creatures, and hardly understood the foolish nature of their enterprise.

Well, the vessel put to sea; and, after a few hours of seclusion, the French gentleman made his appearance. This was the signal for a volley of curses from the captain of the vessel, and a cruel order condemning the stow-a-way to the martyrdom of a coal-bunker. But our hero cared nothing for either the heat of the furnace or the smut of the coal. He had gained his passage, and his misery would be over in two days. The only thing he cared about was his wife. So he went to work at stoking coal with a will, determined first to allow the captain's rage to blow over, and then to search out his hidden sweetheart.

Imagine his horror and despair when he heard, shortly afterward, from a brother stoker, that his wife had been discovered before the vessel left port and put ashore. In vain had she called upon her husband, who could not hear her; in vain had she asserted to the infuriated captain that her husband was stowed away on the vessel, and that she would not be parted from him. She was heard with derision, and treated as an unscrupulous and vicious person; so that she was doubtless landed in St. John not only *minus* a husband, but also *minus* a character for respectability. At least, this was the conclusion to which her unhappy husband arrived as he looked over the trackless waters about the vessel and cursed the repeated misfortunes they had visited upon him. However, there was no help for the situation until he could reach Halifax.

Next day, or the day after, he was kicked rather than put ashore, and found himself in the streets of Halifax in a guise so suspicious that, but for his obvious air of gentility, he would not have been received at the Arcadian Hotel, where he had had the courage to apply for board.

To make the story short, he succeeded in finding his friends and having his affairs honored a thing he could not accomplish in Newfoundland. Then ered to pay for his stolen passage the steamer, an offer which was imdently refused by the agents. He finally took passage back in the same vessel for St. John, with the view of rescuing his wife from her uncomfortable and perilous position there.

But new troubles were in store for him. When he arrived at St. John he found that the relief vessel from the States had arrived before she was expected, and that his wife had taken passage in her. She had left a letter behind for him, explaining that she had deemed it best to pursue this course rather than lose the only opportunity that promised of getting away from a place so odious, and where she had no friends; that she could not be certain of the success of his enterprise to Halifax; that she had written to him at Halifax, and to their common port of destination in the States, to the same effect; and that she would await his arrival at the last-named place at the house of the friends with whom she was traveling.

As it subsequently turned out, it seems that this inexperienced young creature had made two very important mistakes. In the first place, the relief-vessel did not go to the port to which the wrecked vessel was bound; in the second place, her friends did not live at the last-named place, but somewhere else, supposed to be out West. So that when, after many detentions, our heart-broken Frenchman found his way to the port of destination, he could discover no trace of his wife.

Among the requirements of the State laws upon immigration is one that demands of each alien passenger his name, vocation, place of destination, etc. After some weeks of knocking about at the seaport, our Frenchman heard of this requirement of the laws, and commenced to search the records of the State Bureau of Immigration, in the hope of finding his wife's name and place of destination. Although he expended a good deal of time and money in this search, the archives were so fragmentary and disordered that nothing came of it; neither did he obtain any intelligence through the post-office.

Ten years passed away. About this time a Federal Bureau of Immigration (now abolished) was established in the State Department. I have, in a previous paper, explained how the functions of this bureau came to be turned over to the Bureau of Statistics.

Well, one day, some two years later, a card, bearing a well-known French Huguenot name, was brought into my office. The bearer of the card was introduced. He was a young man, of medium stature, of an intellectual appearance, and bore the traces of long suffering. His object in visiting me was to solicit permission to examine the lists of immigrant passengers which he understood were filed in my bureau. I explained to him that, although the statistical returns of immigration were compiled and collated in my office, the lists of passengers, if there were any such lists, were required by law to be deposited in the State Department. Upon this he apologized for his intrusion, and withdrew.

About two hours afterward he came again—this time with a look of the deepest dejection, almost in tears. "Oh, sir," said he, "for the love of God, help me to find my wife!" and he related to me the story I have just told. It seems that he had gone to the State Department, and, being accorded permission to search the archives, had found them in such utter confusion—letters, newspapers, returns, copies, books, maps, all higgledy-piggledy, without dates, order or arrangement—as to render it a physical impossibility to search them. Presuming on the interest which he thought his previous brief visit had awakened in me, he had come to ask my advice what to do.

I told him that, with regard to the archives of the State Department, it did not concern him, in respect of the matter in hand, what condition they were in; that his story placed the arrival of his wife in this country twelve years back, and that the Federal Bureau of Immigration had not been established over two years. It could not, therefore, possess any list of passengers upon which his wife's name as an immigrant was recorded. I advised him to advertise in the personal columns of the leading seaport and interior newspapers. He listened with what I fancied was an air of incredulity to my explanation about the State Department archives, evidently believing still that they must have his wife's name and destination on record there, and thanked me for my advice, which I saw very plainly was not to his liking. A few weeks afterward I read in the papers that he had committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a dueling pistol. Some lines were found in his pocket, addressed to "Julia."

It is true that this story turns not upon the bad condition of the Federal (but of the State) archives, nevertheless it incidentally even refers to the former, and shows that the archives of the Federal, State and Foreign Departments are, or at least were then, in as confused a state as those of the Treasury. —*A. Delmar*

To Marry or Not to Marry.

An interesting discussion is going on just now between certain volunteer correspondents of the New York *Times* as to whether it is better for a young man residing in a large city, who has a yearly income ranging from $1,200 to $1,800, to marry or not to marry. As a matter of course, those who maintain the affirmative have the popular side of the question, but it is surprising to see what weighty arguments can be produced in the negative. The confirmed bachelors contend that marriage should, as a rule, take place between persons of kindred tastes, and who occupy relatively the same position in society. The man who has a modest income of $1,800 a year, can dress tolerably well, live comfortably, and procure some of the luxuries which are sought after by people of cultivated taste. He does not care to marry a woman beneath him in social position, not because her fortune is small, but because her education is presumably defective, and she has not been trained to the habits of life with which he is familiar, and which he deems essential to his happiness. A "poor" girl might accept his hand and share his humble fortune without complaint, but there is a possibility that the companionship of a woman who had grown up in comparative poverty might not be agreeable to him. Some "poor" girls are well educated and accomplished, but a great many are not.

Thus reasons the New York bachelor, and concludes to remain single rather than ask a girl who has been reared in affluence to come down to humbler things, or to run the risk of taking a wife whose struggle with adversity has left her without the accomplishments so pleasing to a man of cultivated tastes. We have no doubt that he is entirely wrong in his reasoning and in his conclusions; we think that every man in New York who has an income of $1,800 might find a wife capable of adapting herself to his circumstances, and whose intellectual culture would not be inferior to his own. But the fact that considerations like these prevent thousands of young men from marrying is only too apparent.

One gentleman writes that he has been hunting for a wife for fifteen years, but has never found a well-educated girl, occupying a good position in society, who was willing to accept himself and his $1,800 a year. He claims to be well-bred, good-looking, and accomplished, a welcome guest in the homes of the rich, and an expert in manly sports, such as rowing, riding, and driving. We think that, after all this advertising, this poor lone bachelor will be likely to get a wife, a daughter of one of the first families of New York or some other city. It is not improbable but that the proposal may come from the lady.

Broke his Heart.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes: There are some very beautiful colored girls here just of that *cafe au lait* color so exquisite when accompanied by fine features. One pretty Creole married an officer of the Freedman's Bank, a colored man, who formerly played the piano for private germans, etc. He built her a fine house, and took her to Niagara on the bridal trip. She was married in a white satin dress, with orange blossoms and tulle veil. Another girl, so nearly white that the African blood would never be suspected, was highly educated and an accomplished musician. Her eyes were large and lustrously black, like those of the Spanish women; her hair as purple as the raven's wing; her complexion creamy, with the faintest suspicion of *coleur de rose;* her lips full and scarlet; her form graceful and rounded; her hands and feet wondrously tiny. Her father intended to take her abroad, where his pedigree was unknown, or if discovered foreigners would not show the horror of negro blood evinced by Americans; then he hoped his daughter's beauty, accomplishments, and wealth might attract Caucasian wooers. But she married a black man, son of a *restaurateur*, and broke her father's heart.

The Trial of Kullman.

The conviction of Kullman of an attempt to kill Prince Bismarck followed his confession. His statement was decidedly cool; he admitted that he had fired at the head because he thought it possible Bismarck might wear a shirt of mail, and explained that he wished to kill the Prince as the great enemy of the Catholic Church. After this the court had little to do but to decide whether he was accountable for his actions, and the medical testimony thus became of special importance. His maternal grandfather committed suicide; his mother died insane; his father was an habitual drunkard. These antenatal misfortunes are offered in extenuation of his offense. The court approved this view of his character and declared him responsible only to a limited degree. The sentence of Kullman was fourteen years' imprisonment, ten years without civil rights, and to remain under surveillance for life.

FORCE OF EXAMPLE.—Said one girl to another as they were going to school, "We're to early; we'll have to loaf around there until the doors are open." "*Loaf* around?" replied the other "that is not a pretty expression." "Well, I'd like to know," said the reproved girl, "how I'm to learnto talk proper, when I have three brothers harping about 'chin music,' 'cheese it,' 'whoop 'em up,' 'that is not your jacket,' and all that sort of talk all the time,"

Rashness Near the Cars.

A gentleman who recently saved a lady friend from a mad leap upon a moving train feels impelled to speak some sensible words against this reckless and far too common practice. He says:

I think most people will agree with me in thinking that it is better to lose twenty minutes, or even half an hour, than to risk a life; yet we everywhere read of people who run these fearful risks, too often unsuccessfully.

Very recently a distinguished graduate of a Virginia university wanted to deposit a letter in the post-office on the other side of a railroad track. A locomotive was approaching; he thought he could cross before the ponderous engine could come along. He miscalculated the speed. In another moment he was a shapeless mass. Had he waited two minutes—half a minute—the train would have passed along, and he could have deposited his letter.

A young lady wished to show her friends how easily she could cross in front of a locomotive; she did cross; but her streaming dress caught in the passing wheels, drawing her back under its crushing weight.

One day a young wife looked from her chamber window and saw her husband leave the cars, which daily passed her home. She ran down stairs to greet him at the door, but when she reached it he was not there. She thought he was playing her a little trick; she called for him playfully, but there was no answer. She saw a crowd of men approach the gate, open it, come up the path with her dead husband.

He did alight from the cars, and safely step upon the platform before the station. There was a train coming in an opposite direction; he thought he had plenty of time to cross in front of it, and did cross except by one single inch; the wheel struck the heel of his boot, wheeled him round under the cars, and all was over; one minute longer, and he could have crossed with the locomotive before him.

Limbs are broken, lives are lost every year in any large city by attempting to cross in front of moving horses or vehicles. And all this foolhardy daring that a few moments of time may be saved!

The Guillotine.

Science, says the London *Lancet*, would almost seem to be as tardy of growth as moral principle in some quarters, if we may judge from the arguments against death by decapitation which have been revived in connection with the recent executions in France. Poirier, the Limours murderer, and Moreau, the herbal poisoner, of St. Denis, were both guillotined lately, and forthwith the Parisian press inveighs against that mode of execution, citing the old experiments of Dr. Sue. Our readers may possibly remember that less than four years ago we had to refute the theory of Dr. Pinel, that Tropman's head, having lost under the guillotine the sources of common sensation, yet retained hearing, sight and smell, with the whole apparatus of consciousness and intellect. The trunk, he maintained, died quietly and painlessly from hemorrhage in the course of a few minutes, but the brain, shielded by atmospheric pressure, retained its blood, and consequently its life, for no fewer than three hours. It is still necessary, it seems, to reassert the fact that, while the brain possesses a considerable quantity of blood after decapitation, the blood rapidly becomes venous for want of oxygen; the condition being like that in complete asphyxia, in which consciousness vanishes in ninety seconds. The physical shock sustained from the guillotine would of itself, moreover, paralyze all nervous function too completely to admit of consciousness taking place during the brief interval necessary for the thorough deoxidation of the blood in the brain. Beyond the momentary impact of the descending knife on the felon's throat, no further sensation can be felt. Indeed, the mode of execution is so painless as to almost weaken the deterrent force of capital puniahment, certainly to deprive those who would abolish that punishment of any argument deducible from the "horrors of the guillotine."

Arnold's Boy and Chandler's Boy.

The other evening Arnold's boy and the Chandler boy were sitting in the kitchen in the dark, telling stories of Captain Kidd and other free traders, when Arnold senior sang out for the eleventh time within the half hour:

"Benjamin Franklin, go down stairs and get that kindling immediately!"

Chandler's boy had just got to that part of the story telling how the free and easy sailor before mentioned used to mix his grog in a coffin and slice small boys for flavoring.

Now Ben never fancied going into a cellar at night, and his fears were increased ten-fold after hearing the weird romance of the "Bloody Pirate." So, when he heard the suggestive tramp of the governor's boots in the hall, he quietly slipped into the closet, leaving Chandler's boy sitting by the fire.

Arnold senior came in, and seeing Ben, as he supposed, not even stirring for the cellar, he walked up to him and lifted him up by the ear.

"Easy! Easy!" shouted Chandler's boy in surprise.

"Easy?" shouted the old man, completely dumbfounded by Ben's supposed audacity; "easy," and he recovered his presence of mind sufficient to kick Chandler's boy into the coal hod and out of the door before he discovered his mistake.

Chandler's boy says he is going to knock the stuffing out of Ben as soon as the swelling goes down and his north ear gets the crook out of it.—*Danbury News.*

A Good Bed.

A most soft, comfortable, and wholesome filling for beds or for mattresses can be procured in most country places by getting a farmer, when threshing, to allow oat chaff to be saved. It is soft, light, and elastic, and when fresh and clean is very sweet. The cost is very little, only the cost paid to the farmer for the men saving and sifting it. As oat chaff is rarely used for cattle food, it is easily obtainable. It is so very light that a slighter kind of bed-tick than is necessary for other kinds of filling is quite sufficient for oat chaff. Another advantage is that it can be changed every year at so little cost that it is within the reach of many, if not of all. For children's beds it is perfectly satisfactory. It is only necessary to keep a sack or two stuffed full of oat chaff in a dry place, and then new and fresh filling is at hand to make a sweet bed, whatever accident may have befallen the cot mattress. Next to the chaff is clean oat straw for bedding. Indeed, we should make this the first choice, after the more cleanly mat, for all adults. It should be changed frequently, and always be kept sweet and clean.

The Danger of a Pocket Knife.

A singular accident happened at Lawrence, Mass., to an eleven-year-old son of Alonzo Winkley, which resulted in the loss of his right leg. The father had purchased a pocket-knife for the boy during the day, and while the lad was cutting a piece of thin wood, which was resting upon the thigh of his right leg, the wood split and the blade of the knife was driven into the flesh through the femoral artery. Physicians stopped the flow of blood with a tourniquet, and after etherizing the patient dissected down to the femoral artery, which was elevated and a ligature applied just above the incision. All compression was then removed and the leg moved in position, when venous blood came pouring out, showing that the femoral vein was, like the artery, badly cut. More physicians were called, and it was decided that the amputation of the leg was the only means of saving the patient's life, and it was ak n off about one-third of the distance from the knee to the body.

Mobile is almost entirely supplied with coal from the mines in the northern and central parts of Alabama.

A Brutal Official.

The guardian of the county charity and honor of Kent county, Michigan, appears to have been principally distinguished for brutality worthy only of a jailor of the Middle Ages. He seems to have delighted in torturing the weak and starving the strong into submission. Whenever a healthy pauper was guilty of the impropriety of proclaiming that the demands of his appetite were by no means satisfied by the meagre diet accorded him in the poor-house, this gentle official was wont to beat and otherwise maltreat said healthy pauper until complaints were no longer possible, inasmuch as there was no more breath in the complainant's body. If an idiot was confided to the care of the tender-hearted overseer, he forthwith stabled the wretched creature like a cow or a pig. When the investigation prompted by the complaints of the much-maltreated Kent county paupers disclosed their wretched condition, it turned out that the inmates of the poor-house had been beaten on many occasions until their starveling frames were covered with bruises; that many of them had been allowed to lie for days in wretched receptacles, unworthy the name of rooms, on straw and saw-dust; and that this model county institution had a department, called the "fools' room," into which all dissgreeable cases of infirmity or poverty were dismissed, and whose inmates died from fright or privation, much to the satisfaction of the overseer.

The examination which the county officials were finally induced to make, says the New York *Times*, disclosed other equally astonishing facts. The overseer and his assistants were convicted of having on numerous occasions beaten weak-minded and aged women until they could not stand alone; and the testimony shows that it was then customary to drag the fainting creatures by the hair of their heads to the cell-like rooms allotted them, or even to thrust them into the "fools' room," in case they rebelled against such outrageous treatment. This "fools' room" seems to have been a species of black-hole. Connected with the poor-house was a species of jail, into which paupers were thrust on very slight provocation. A word of complaint, a grimace from a lunatic, a demand for a proper quantity of decently-prepared food, were enough to procure the unlucky offenders a sojourn in cells such as the vilest criminals are rarely familiar with. So strict was the discipline in this abominable institution, and so careful had the overseer always been to keep complaints of his infamous conduct from the outer world, that it is remarkable that the paupers succeeded in calling attention to their heavy grievances.

The Michigan overseer who has shown such brutality, and to whose account several deaths are clearly chargeable, will undoubtedly be severely punished. The people of his neighborhood, and of the State in general, demand that heavy penalties be visited upon such a monster. They are naturally shocked at the manner in which he has betrayed their confidence. But there is scarcely a State in the Union from which there has not, at one time or another, come abominable stories of cruelty similar to those now told of the Michigan overseer. Many of the "poor-houses" in New England and the Middle States have long been no better than they should be.

Fight with a Cougar.

A letter from Fort Griffin, Texas, gives the following account of a little episode in frontier life:

On the bank of the Clear fork of the Brazos river, John Selman and his family were sitting in their little cabin, enjoying the comforts of a brilliant fire, when their dog set up a fierce barking. Mr. Hewitt, who lives with Mr. Selman, walked out to see what was the matter, and discovered a large cougar. Mr. H. stepped back to get a gun, leaving the door open, intending to return in a moment.

But their morning visitor did not choose to wait for his return, and followed immediately into the house. The first introduction the intruder gave himself was to leap upon a little child, taking hold of its neck with his monster teeth, inflicting some very serious wounds. Mrs. Selman, the mother of the child, grabbed it and released it. The animal then made an attempt to recapture the child from the mother, and Mr. Hewitt, who is gifted with uncommon size and unusual strength, knocked the monster down and kicked it under the bed. Mr. Selman had got hold of a gun by that time, and as the cougar came from under the bed, shot it, the ball entering the left side of its neck, ranging back and coming out through the abdomen. But that only infuriated him more than ever.

He then leaped upon the bed, tearing the bed and bedding. The door had got closed during the fracas, and the wild animal having become dissatisfied with his little prison, like a lion in a cage, leaped from side to side of the room, upsetting the chairs, table and other furniture, at the same time uttering the most terrific screams imaginable. At last Mr. Selman got hold of another gun, and shot it through, behind the shoulders. It then jumped at the fire, grabbing its mouth full of live coals, and stood there and growled until Mr. Selman opened the door, and Mr. Hewitt took it by the tail and dragged it into the yard, where it died. It measured eleven feet nine inches in length.

The Two Opposites.

I was once sitting, writes a correspondent of the *Popular Science Monthly*, in a cool underground saloon at Leipsic, while without people were ready to die from the heat, when a new guest entered and took a seat opposite me. The sweat rolled in great drops down his face, and he was kept busy with his handkerchief, till at last he found relief in the exclamation, "Fearfully hot!" I watched him attentively as he called for a cool drink, for I expected every moment that he would fall from his chair in a fit of apoplexy. The man must have noticed that I was observing him, for he turned toward me suddenly, saying, "I am a curious sort of person, am I not?" "Why?" I asked. "Because I perspire only on the right side." And so it was; his right cheek and the right half of his forehead were as hot as fire, while the left side of his face bore not a trace of perspiration. I had never seen the like, and, in my astonishment, was about to enter into conversation with him regarding the physiological curiosity, when his neighbor on the left broke in with the remark, "Then we are the opposites and counterparts of each other, for I perspire only on the left side." This, too, was the fact. So the pair took seats opposite to each other, and shook hands like two men who had just found each his other half.

Steam Has Done It.

The employment of steam by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company in extinguishing the Empire Mine has proved a success, which is of incalculable value, not alone in Pennsylvania, but in mining districts everywhere. The fire broke out in this mine the 31st of last December, and the Company worked up to March pouring in water, walling up and using every exertion to quench the flames, but without success.

At this time, the mine boss, Lewis S. Jones, urged the trial of steam. A wall entirely surrounding the old workings was completed with eager haste; all cave holes above were tightly packed with clay, a single airway, to be afterwards gradually closed, alone remaining. The steam from eighteen boilers was driven down through pipes already inserted, and early in May all eyes looked their joyful farewell to the fire. At that time the thermometer attached to the test pipes registered 176 degrees. A month later the lower stratum was cold. The steam, however, will be kept confined until the first of January next, to provide against any possibility of lurking danger.

SUMMARY OF NEWS,

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The small-pox prevails to an alarming extent in Montreal.....Simeon, M. P. for South Norfolk, Canada, has been unseated for bribery and corruption.....There is a strike among the stone-cutters on the Welland Canal, Ontario.....Three men, claiming to be American fishermen, were arrested by the Spanish authorities at Bacurano, near Havana. The men claim that they went ashore to purchase provisions, their stock being exhausted.....A dispatch from Hendaye says peremptory orders have been received from Paris for the expulsion of all Spaniards from the frontier towns.....Yakoob Khan, son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, has rebelled against his father, and has raised an army to fight him.

The New Jersey Board of Education reports the number of children in the State between the ages of five and eighteen years as 298,000. There are 1,493 school buildings, and the number of teachers employed is 2,835. The number of pupils enrolled as in attendance is 186,392, the increase of children within the ages mentioned being 11,557. The statistics show that there was 111,608 who do not attend the State schools.....An accident occurred on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, in which one passenger was killed and fifteen injured.....It was discovered that a woman has been buried alive in Montreal. The appearance of the corpse on opening the coffin was harrowing. The affair has been hushed up and the victim's name not given.....The McCune-Hogan or Hoagland suit, involving $5,000,000 worth of land in Tioga county, Pa., is entered at Caldwell, Ohio.....While firing a salute at Madison, Ohio, a cannon burst, instantly killing a young man named George F. Martin.

Ex-Senator Doolittle, in a speech, said that ex-President Johnson saved $30,000 of his salary, and gives this as a reason why the salary of the office should be reduced..... Careful estimates put the yield of the precious metals this year in Utah at $10,000,000. This is against $5,000,000 last year.....The famine in Asia Minor, which is now recognized by the Turkish government as having assumed very serious proportions, is occupying the attention of the Grand Vizier, who has determined to transport thither a large amount of provisions in the hopes of being yet in time to save many lives, and to enable the peasants to sow their fields, a proceeding which at present he finds has been dangerously retarded from want of seed corn and beasts of the plow.....Near Osceola, Ark., Jack Phillips, a negro, outraged the wife of a planter, and she died. The negro was arrested and taken to Osceola, where the citizens, both white and black, formed a court, and after hearing evidence, took the prisoner out and shot him dead..... The charge against George C. Harding, editor of the Indianapolis *Herald*, for attempting to kill Sol Moritz, for the seduction of his daughter, was dismissed by the criminal court, the prosecuting attorney recommending a *nolle prosequi*.....Allen county, Ind., is excited by the abduction of three children of John Martin, a few weeks ago, by two men and three women. The party were traced to Illinois, but have not been heard from since. The children were aged respectively ten, thirteen, and fifteen years.

Balances in the United States Treasury: Currency, $15,460,101; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,165,000; coin, $84,093,000, including $21,667,000 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.....Miss Charlotte Cushman bade farewell to the stage at Booth's Theater, New York. Mr. William Cullen Bryant presented the distinguished actress with a laurel wreath and Mr. Roberts read a poem by R. H. Stoddard, after which there was a serenade at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.....United States Marshal Selye and Lieutenant Hodgson, U. S. A., were sent to prison for ten days at Vienna, La., for contempt of court.....The murderer of Mr. Haber, the German Consul to Japan, has been beheaded.....Dr. J. C. Ayer was burned in effigy in the town of Ayer, Mass., which was named after him. In condemnation thereof a numerously-attended citizens' meeting was held, when deprecatory resolutions were passed. Dr. Ayer is the well-known patent medicine man who was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress.....While the funeral of a Mr. Lapauge was being held at Pawpaw, Mich., a little son of the deceased wandered to the river near the house and was drowned.

Edward McGuire shot and instantly killed his wife in San Francisco. Jealousy is said to have prompted him to commit the deed..... Archie Powell, colored, of Little Rock, Ark., shot his wife in the neck, and then shot himself in the mouth; both mortally wounded. Jealousy was the cause of the deed..... Jeremiah O'Sullivan, who was in the Hudson county, N. J., jail awaiting transportation to State prison to serve a five years' sentence, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.....A hurricane passed over the island of Jamaica and caused considerable damage. In that harbor there are a few small wrecks and several lives lost. The storm is believed to be most severe in Barbadoes, Santa Lucia, and Hayti and the north side of Jamaica. There has been no intercourse since between Kingston and either of the sister islands mentioned, or northern Jamaica.....Hartridge's majority for Congress in the First Alabama District is 4,211, and Smith's majority in the Second District is 2,154.....Wm. Walter Phelps, for M. C. in New Jersey, is beaten by five votes.....N. S. Stevens has been elected Delegate to Congress from Arizona by about 200 majority.....The official count of the Congressional votes in the Fourth Massachusetts District gives the election to Frost by a small majority....The Pennsylvania Senate stands 20 Democrats and 30 Republicans; the House 107 Democrats and 94 Republicans. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 3..... Justice Hogan will contest E. R. Meade's election in the 5th New York District.

A package of Danish butter was received at the Butter and Cheese Exchange in New York, which was packed in a tin case more than seventeen years ago.....A. Yeatman Zachos, a florist of New York, was married at 11 o'clock in the morning, and shot himself fatally the same evening.....A scene was enacted during the services at the Methodist Episcopal Mission Church in Washington which will never be forgetten by the witnesses thereto. The clergyman, Rev. Mr. Hysore, while preaching, suddenly remarked, "Brethern, I feel very sick," and, clasping his right hand to his forehead as if in intense pain, exclaimed, "Jesus, save me, save me now," at the same time staggering backward, and, falling in a half-reclining position on a sofa, died in great agony.....The small-pox is on the increase in Montreal and many additional cases are reported.....John W. Head, Democratic Congressman-elect from the Fourth District of Tennessee, died at Gallatin very suddenly.... A woman named Stiornen killed her son, thirteen years old, at Milwaukee, by breaking his skull with an ax, and then committed suicide by jumping into a cistern. The woman had been in bad health, and the act was committed during an attack of insanity, induced by fear that she would be separated from the child.

The mammoth cotton mill of the Spragues at Baltic, Conn., has resumed work after three weeks' suspension, caused by a strike of the mule spinners. A few of the strikers have returned and fresh spinners will be employed if the rest do not yield.....A dispatch received from Gen. Pope, through Gen. Sheridan, announces that Big Horn, a Cheyenne chief, with twenty warriors, forty-eight women, forty-nine children, and over 200 horses, surrendered unconditionally to Col. Hall, at the Cheyenne Agency. The warriors are held in confinement.....Francis C. King, a prominent forwarding merchant of Buffalo, drowned himself in a cistern at his residence.....A large public meeting was held at Florence, Mass., at which gold medals, appropriately inscribed, were presented by the citizens of the Mill river valley to George Cheney, Collins Graves, Jerome Hillman, and Myron Day, the heroes of the Williamsburgh reservoir disaster, six months ago.....All of the New York Constitutional amendments were carried in Brooklyn by majorities varying from 4,781 to 41,381.....It was declared that EdwinB. Meade has a majority of 175 over Edward Hogan in the Sixth New York District.....Ex-Justice Robert F. Laird, who absconded from Jersey City last August, with the accumulated funds of several of his clients, has written from Liverpool expressing his desire to return and make restitution.....Passengers from Little Rock report that two horse thieves, caught in the act of stealing, were shot and killed at Brinkley, Arkansas.

The Pidgin---A Composition.

The pidgin isn't the turkle dove, but is like that one, and coos all the same. Some is powters, and some is tumblers, but not to drink out of. Wen pidgins is cultivated they are all kinds, but the wild can eat more akorns. Wen I am big my father says I may shoot pidgins at matches, like gentlemen all does, but my sister she says no man that shoots pidgins can marry her, but no man would want to marry her as long as the pidgins hold out, for that would be fun enouf. Wen she said it her young man got as red as a beet root, and the next day he askid my uncle Ned if he knew any body that would like to by a firs rate gun. My uncle Ned he laughft, and said he would by it if it was a good pidgin gun, but he dident think it was, 'cause it had come near spilin' a match.

Some pidgins is such good flires that fokes gives 'em letters to carry. They will deliver it any were inside of a day, for all they does is jest go up and wait til the earth a turnin' roun' brings the rite place below 'em, and then they pounces down on it, and the man wich gitf the letter says poor bird, how tired you mus be, and the pidgin takes on like he was so as to get cuddled.

Wen my sister's young man went to New York he cot one of my father's pidgins and took it with him to fetch back a letter to her. The next day wenever she herd the poseman's nock she was near faintin', 'cause she thought it was her letter, for she bleeved the pidgin would have to take it to the pose office first like other letters. But wen uncle Ned tole her the pidgin mus come threw the windo she went and opened evry windo in the house, and it was a cole day, and mother and the baby took cole, and was ill a long time. The letter dident come, but no matter, for it was printed in a newspaper were the pidgin went, just the wrong way from wat it ot. I never see such a sick letter.

JUDGMENT OF MUSICIANS.—Theodore Thomas, the distinguished founder and conductor of the famous "Thomas' Orchestra," New York, ought to know as well as any one the opinions entertained by musicians respecting musical instruments. He declares that they generally agree with him in regarding the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs as much the best instruments of this class in the world. It is not, therefore, surprising that they are now largely exported to Europe, commanding higher prices there than the instruments of their best makers.—*Com.*

The Cattle Disease at Simsbury, Conn.

Dr. Cressy, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, has been in Connecticut to investigate the new cattle disease at Simsbury. He found it to be the real "Massachusetts cattle disease," pleuro-pneumonia, and that there had already been nineteen deaths from it. The disease originated last spring among some farrow cows brought from New York State the previous winter, and fed on distillery refuse. The cattle were pastured out during the summer, and some of them died. The disease was communicated to other cattle, proving fatal in several cases. A cow that died was opened, and one lung weighed twenty-two pounds, while both must have weighed fifty pounds. Another case was found where a single lung weighed thirty-five pounds, while the other lung was not diseased at all. The lungs of those diseased are as hard as hard cheese, having become hepatized, or made like liver, as the doctors say. Dr. Cressy took home specimens of the lungs and placed them in the Agricultural College Museum. The pleural membranes were found to be grown together, and grown to the lungs and ribs, making a union as close as if glued together. The disease is more contagious than the Texan disease, but not so fatal. Of this latter disease twenty cattle have recently died at Tariffville, only four miles from Simsbury, the frosts not having succeeded in putting an end to its ravages, as was expected. The only thing to be done with the new disease is to guard against it by the strictest quarantine, as it is as likely to rage in winter as in summer.

Whisky and the Weed.

Intelligent physiologists and pathologists admit that all so-called medicines containing alcohol—whether they emanate from the regular pharmacopœia and are called tinctures, or from the empirical rum mills, and are labeled "Tonics"—are essentially dangerous and destructive. The only way in which drunkenness can be arrested is by restoring the integrity of the nerves (especially the nerves of taste and the great sympathetic nerve), and purifying the animal fluids; and these objects are more certainly and swiftly accomplished by the use of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters than by any other means. Hence, probably, the opinions now so generally expressed, that this pure preparation is a sovereign remedy for the evils referred to. Should it be clearly ascertained that Vinegar Bitters is not only a specific for indigestion, liver disease, nervousness, scrofulous ulcers and eruptions, and a host of other disorders, but also for inebriety, thousands will rise up and call the discoverer blessed.—*Com.*

Investment with Positive Return.

No financial securities yet offered in the market have become so readily and generally popular as the first mortgage premium bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New York, and there exists many patent reasons for this marked preference. In the first place the bonds are placed at the attainable price of $20 each, and the return of the principal is assured beyond contingency; further, the holder of each bond participates in every quarterly Premium drawing until it is redeemed—principal and interest. The premiums range as high as $100,000 for a single bond. The next Premium Drawing will be held on the 7th of December next, at Steinway Hall, New York. The character of the gentlemen who have the management of this great enterprise in hand, is of itself ample assurance that the plan will be carried through to successful consummation, and that the interests of the bondholders will be faithfully guarded.

By addressing Morgenthau, Bruno & Co., the Financial Agents, at No. 23 Park Row, N. Y., circulars giving full explanation may be obtained.—*Com.*

The most stylish collar that is worn now is the Improved Warwick. It fits better than any other on a low cut shirt. All the edges being folded, and the surface looking so much like linen, we recommend all to try it. Ask your gents' furnisher for the Improved Warwick.—*Com.*

Every one knows that a cold or cough ought not to be neglected, and that if it is not attended to in season it may result fatally. Our advice is to take care of it before it is too late, and use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which can be had of any druggist. Dr. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops are the best remedy for worms ever discovered.—*Com.*

The Atlantic cable is a natural benefit, so are Silver Tipped Shoes for children. Never wear through at the toe. Try them. For sale by all dealers.—*Com.*

How to Look Young—Sixteen.—Don't paint or use vile Hair Restorers, but simply apply Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and use Lyon's Kathairon upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion pearly, soft and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, ring-marks, moth-patches, etc., and in place of a red matter face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in way of adornment. Brothers will have no spinster sisters when these articles are around.

The People's Stamp of Value.—The Government indorsement, which legalizes the sale of Plantation Bitters, is not the only stamp affixed to that famous Vegetable Tonic. It bears, in addition to that official sanction, the still more valuable stamp of public approbation. This inestimable voucher of its rare properties as a Tonic, Corrective and Alterative is worldwide.

Dr. Dan'l Weaver, of Boston, fell down a mining shaft near Denver, 76 feet. He was terribly bruised, limbs broken, and supposed to be dead. Mexican Mustang Liniment was freely used, consciousness restored, his life saved, and he came home in eight weeks. This is the most wonderful article in the world for Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Spavin, Ringbone, Sores, or any flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or beast, ever discovered. It is humanity to animals. It has saved much suffering and many useless doctors' bills. It can be had for 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, in any drug store. But beware of counterfeits. The genuine is wrapped in a fine steel-plate label, signed "O. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

THEIR AGES.—An Illinois farmer determines the age of animals over nine years old by the following novel method: After the horse is nine years old a wrinkle comes on the upper lip, and every year thereafter he has one well defined wrinkle for every year after nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve, if he has four, he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine and you will get it.

It is suggested by somebody in California that Christopher Columbus's birthday